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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

A formidable conspiracy to liberate the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, has been discovered, and the plan thwarted. It seems that on Monday evening some thirty-five Confederates, who had taken passage as citizens on the steamer Parsons, at various points between Sandusky and Detroit, when within ten miles of the former place, seized the steamer and run her to Bass Island for the purpose of wooding up. While lying there, the steamer Island Queen also came up, and when landing her passengers over the deck of the Parsons was likewise seized by the rebels. The passengers on both boats were put ashore, and the officers and crews retained to run them. The Island Queen was sunk, and the Parsons taken to Sandwich, C. W., where she was abandoned and reported sunk. On information from the Government authorities, Capt. Carter, of the U. S. steamer Michigan, arrested a Confederate officer at Sandusky named Cole who confessed the plan of seizing the steamers, and then liberating the prisoners on Johnson's Island. Six prominent citizens of Sandusky also implicated have been arrested.

The guerrilla leader Mosoby was severely wounded in the groin during a recent engagement between our forces and his gang in the vicinity of Centerville.

The Commissioners appointed by the Union prisoners in Georgia have arrived in Washington, and will soon have an interview with the President relative to their exchange.

The overland mail is to be immediately resumed from the Pacific side. The Indian outrages on the plains were greatly exaggerated.

The New York gold market on Tuesday was heavy, unsettled and lower, opening at 226¾, declining to 222¾, advancing to 224, and closing at 223⅝.

A supply train of one hundred wagons, six hundred mules, forty horses and two sutler's wagons, which left Leavenworth for Fort Smith on the 1st, has been captured by the rebels.

Gen. Mower, with a portion of the Sixteenth Corps, has reinforced General Steele at Little Rock, who will now be able to take the offensive.

The steamer Royal Arch has been seized at Memphis and her officers held to ball for smuggling.

It is stated that Col. Scott, rebel commandant at Baton Rouge, has recently sent a proposition to Gen. Herron to surrender from 4,000 to 6,000 men, if the general officers of the command were unconditionally paroled.

Among those drafted in the First Ward, Washington city, Tuesday, were Messrs. Hay and Nicolay, the President's private secretaries.

Five men of the Confederate States Navy, on Saturday, captured in Warwick river, near the James, the schooner Jane T. Durfee, which they bonded for $9,000.

General Sheridan has been appointed by the President Brigadier-General in the regular army, and been permanently assigned to command in the Middle Military Division.

There were great rejoicings throughout the army and the country yesterday over the news of Sheridan's victory. A large and enthusiastic meeting of Union men was held in Wilkin's Hall, this city, at which patriotic speeches were made by Prof. J. Cohen, W. C. Moreland, J. W. F. White, T. J. Bigham and Thomas M. Marshall. One hundred guns were fired at Washington, and a similar salute was ordered by General Grant in the army.

The rebel Generals McCauselan and Johnson on Sunday made another attack on Averill, at Martinsburg, compelling him to fall back to Hainesville. Being reinforced, Averill advanced on the enemy, drove him back to Bunker's Hill, and reoaptured Martinsburg.

Secretary Stanton in his bulletin of Tuesday announces that the draft is progressing quietly, and that volunteering continues brisk.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, received yesterday, announces that everything is going well with his command.

The flouring mill of A. W. Fagin, St. Louis, was burned Monday night; loss, $150,000.

Hon. S. P. Chase and Senator Lane, of Kansas, were serenaded Monday evening by the Lincoln and Johnson Club of Washington City, who acknowledged the compliment in speeches of considerable length. Senator Chandler and Mr. Kellogg, of Michigan, also addressed the club. In his speech, Secretary Chase said we want peace, but want it with a Union made sacredly permanent by freedom and justice. General Lane remarked that during the Mexican war the Democratic party demanded indemnity for the past and security for the future. That was just what the Union party were now demanding and were determined to have. The occasion was seized by the copperhead element of Washington to exhibit their animosity to the government by disturbing the speakers.

The new railroad postoffice system was inaugurated Monday evening on the route between Washington and New York.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is again in navigable order between Cumberland and Washington, all repairs having been made.

Later reports from New Orleans confirm Cortinas' operations in Texas. It is said there was a full understanding between the rebels and French to jointly attack and capture Matamoras, and that it was frustrated by Cortinas, who put himself between the two forces and whipped both. He then captured Brownsville and turned it over to our authorities, hoisting the American flag.

Gen. Palmer, an old citizen of Buffalo, and President of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, died in that city on Monday after a short illness.

On Sunday morning last, a railroad disaster occurred on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, at Columbus, Ohio, by which two men were killed—James McNamee and Wm. Ryan, the latter fireman on the road—and much property destroyed. From the particulars as given in the Columbus papers, it appears that the disaster was caused by the practice of making a "running switch," by which, whilst the train is under full headway, the locomotive is switched off on to one track and the train of cars to another. In this instance the train of cars was under such headway that the switch-tender was unable to change the switch, and it sped on after the locomotive, striking it and driving it through the round-house and also through a brick wall, making an opening of about fifteen by twenty feet. Two locomotives and eight cars were totally demolished. Loss estimated at $25,000.

On Saturday evening a grand banquet was spread at St. Louis for the 2d, 3d, 12th, 17th and 27th Missouri Infantry regiments, and the 4th Missouri Cavalry. Addresses of welcome was made by Gen. Rosecrans. Speeches were made in response, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

The Opera Last Night.

The opera of Norma which was produced at Concert Hall last night was in all respects a success. The house was well filled and the company acquitted themselves in such a manner as to earn the approbation of the entire audience. M'me. WHITING, in her *role of Norma* with the exception of a slight hoarseness, against which she labored heroically, sustained her already well earned reputation. M'me. TESTA, whose voice was in excellent condition, assumed the *role of Adalgisa* (contralto), and was frequently recalled. *Pollione* was rendered by Sig. STEFANI, the magnificent tenor. We do not desire to make invidious distinctions by speaking of these three artists in this manner, and alone, for all the parts were properly sustained, and the chorus well managed, but it must be conceded that the three persons specially referred to won the admiration of the house, a fact which was very distinctly indicated by the people themselves. The orchestra too did its duty well. It is a pity that the hall is not in better sanitary condition for such an engagement. This circumstance, we think, should be a provocative to some of our public spirited citizens to erect and fully equip a building worthy of Pittsburgh—one in which our people can sit in comfort, where they would not be continually reminded of departed grandeur by beholding dilapidated walls and dusty cornices.

Il Trovatore will be produced to-night.

Harper's Monthly.

This sprightly monthly for October is out. It opens with an exceedingly interesting and beautifully illustrated article entitled "A Tour Through Arizonia," by J. Ross Browne. There is an instructive article on the manufacture of Straw Bonnets, with illustrations. "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens, is continued and there is an excellent collection of other original articles, and editorial gossip. Readers can be supplied by Messrs. Miner, and Pittock in this city, and Norton at Brownsville.

Rebel Defeat in the Shenandoah Valley.

The visit of Gen. GRANT to SHERIDAN has been followed by a splendid victory by the latter over EARLY. At the present writing we have but few particulars; nevertheless, the result appears to be a clean victory over the rebels, which cannot fail to exert an important influence on the siege of Richmond. The occupation of the Valley by EARLY was to cover Lynchburg and prevent close siege being laid to Richmond from the North. It was an important passage to guard; and the breaking down of the barrier will tell at once and disastrously on LEE's plans, unless the rebel General is able to gather his apparently scattered forces and make a stand at some other point. To do that, however, with SHERIDAN's force determinedly on the aggressive, reinforcements from LEE will be necessary. Having lost his original foothold, it will be extremely difficult for EARLY to regain it, so as to guard effectually Lynchburg or either one of the railroads running northward from the rebel capital.

The inevitable effect will be to weaken the rebels immediately in GRANT's front. This, no doubt, was one part of GRANT's design. In other respects, we may conclude, this movement was intended to have, and no doubt will have, an important bearing on future movements, which, we are certain, will not now be long delayed.

All accounts agree that GRANT is about to commence a new campaign, which will be marked by those grand qualities which have made him the foremost captain of the day.

Tally Again!

SHERIDAN's splendid victory over EARLY is the continuation of the work begun at Mobile by FARRAGUT, responded to by the Union men in Vermont, kept up by SHERMAN at Atlanta, and echoed back by Maine! This series of Union victories, whether military or civic, surely indicate the rising flood that will submerge both the rebellion in the South and its supporters in the North. Tally one for the gallant SHERIDAN!

GREAT meetings are the order of the day, but the greatest and most effective yet was held by SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley on Monday. The General has a series of appointments in the Valley, all of which he will keep. Rebels in arms, and Copperheads, too cowardly to fight, are affectionately invited to attend.

BLUE TIMES, these, for LITTLE MAC, since SHERIDAN has taken the stump against him. But it will be a great deal bluer when GRANT, MEADE, HANCOCK, and the veterans of a hundred battles, commence speaking.

Late Military Intelligence.

A dispatch from Secretary Stanton to Mayor Lowry, announces that on Monday, General Sheridan attacked the Rebel forces under Breckinridge and Early, near Bunker Hill. After a hard fought battle, lasting all day, our troops won a glorious victory. The enemy was driven a distance of twelve miles; two thousand five hundred prisoners were captured, nine bands of colors and five pieces of artillery were taken, and the whole field left in our hands. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and four other rebel Generals wounded. Our loss is reported at two thousand. General D. A. Russell, of New York, commanding a division of the 6th corps, was killed by a cannon shot. Brigadier Generals Upton and McIntosh, of the cavalry forces fought gallantly, charging and carrying every position taken by the enemy, who escaped during the night up the valley.

A New Orleans correspondent, writing on the 12th, says it is reported that Forrest and Dick Taylor have joined forces and number 20,000 men. Great secresy is maintained concerning their movements, but a New Orleans secessionist says that if Farragut takes Mobile, forces will have to be sent from New Orleans to hold it, and that the rebels will move on either Mobile or the Crescent City. An expedition by gunboats had been sent through the lakes and bayous near Grand Lake, capturing boats, soldiers, and some few stores. Some of the soldiers were perfectly naked.

A Mobile bay correspondent says that an expedition sent out by Gen. Bailey had succeeded in destroying the largest salt works in the rebel limits at Bensecour Bay. Large quantities of rosin and turpentine were destroyed by the rebels to prevent their falling into our hands. Immense amounts of cotton and turpentine have been sent to Selma, in expectation that Mobile might surrender. The rebel General Page has been brought to Fort Morgan, where he is to be tried on the charge of destroying munitions of war in that fort after its surrender. It is punishable with death. Large quantities of secret ordnance stores have been discovered by our expeditionary parties. The rebels made a raid into Labadieville, La., burnt the village, and murdered Mr. Guerrin, one of the best Union men in the district. It is said that Dick Taylor has relieved Maury from the command of the rebel defences of Mobile.

The following burials of Pennsylvania soldiers took place on the 17th and 18th inst., in Washington: John C. Miller, 145th; Chilson Bunnell, 53d; John Simpson, 16th; Joseph O. Trip, 17th Cavalry, and Patrick Newton, 3d Cavalry.

The following officers, published as dismissed the service, have been restored: Major J. H. Thorpe, 20th Pa. Cavalry; Capt. John Johnson, 12th Pa. Cavalry.

Two Pennsylvania officers—Lieutenant Colonel Frank T. Bennett, 55th Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Colonel George A. Fairlamb, 148th Pennsylvania—have just been released from Libby prison.

General Meade, on the 13th, presented Geo. H. Reed, Company E, Eleventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and two other soldiers, the medal instituted by Congress as a reward for special deeds of valor. The presentation was made before all the Fifth Corps not employed in the breastworks, and on the very spot where the above named heroes had captured battle flags from the enemy.

The Lieutenant General has issued an order that no spiritous, malt or vinous liquors shall be allowed to come into the armies except through the Commissary and Medical Departments. This was induced by the large amounts brought down by sutlers and others on orders from officers, but which was usually kept on sale by dealers who thus managed to evade the former orders in the matter.

A correspondent, in furnishing the details of the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, says the skirmishers of the Third Division first entered the city, but to the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, and Sixtieth New York Veteran Volunteers, of Geary's Division, belongs the credit of raising on the court house the stars and stripes, where they now wave over the city, redeemed from the thraldom of a misguided people. It was a glorious sight, and we all felt proud it was the flag we were fighting under. A long, heavy cheer broke forth on the air, and every heart was near to bursting with the fullness of its jubilance. General Geary was ordered up from the river with two of his brigades and artillery. They arrived this evening and encamped in and about the court house. As the two brigades stood under the folds of the flags which had waved them on to many a victory, General Geary gave way to the pentup emotions of his patriotic heart, and in a speech glowing with the fire of devotion, held the men in wrapt attention, although they were well tired out with the fatigue of the hasty march. The General can speak more feelingly on the subject, as he has laid upon the altar of his country his noble son, in whom was centered his highest hopes. Thus Atlanta is in our hands. The magnificent and most formidable works that invest it have been of avail only to defer the final stroke. An inspection of the fortifications reveals the truth that, to have assaulted them would have been destruction most terrible to our army, and repulse continually. Well defended, they could not be taken at any point by direct charge."

More Straws.—A gentleman who came to this city on the eight o'clock train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, Monday, gives us the following as the result of a vote taken among the passengers on the Presidential question:

Abraham Lincoln	105
Geo. B. McClellan	41
John C. Fremont	1

On the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, on Saturday evening, a vote was taken, with the following result:

Abraham Lincoln	62
Geo. B. McClellan	53
John C. Fremont	1

ON ALL well-conducted railways it is quiet common to read the following admonitory notice, conspicuously displayed in the cars:

"IT IS DANGEROUS TO OCCUPY THE PLATFORM."

So, evidently, thinks McClellan in regard to the platform erected for him at Chicago. Hence his anxiety to prosecute his Presidential journey on some other part of the train.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejoicings Over Sheridan's Victory.

The President's Secretaries Drafted.

The Pay of the Army.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDER.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20, 1864.

The War Department orders that the commanders of departments furnish to the Commissary General of Prisoners full rolls of all Federal prisoners of war received by them, either on parole or by exchange, and also of all rebel prisoners of war held by them at temporary depots, or who have been exchanged by them; and also, whenever it is practicable, rolls of Federal troops captured by the enemy, giving rank, regiment and company, and time and place of capture.

Richmond papers of last Thursday contain the following: "MACON, Sept. 14th, 1864.—A train loaded with Federal prisoners ran off the track last night at Camp Creek, on the South Western Railroad. Eight cars and the engine were crushed to pieces. A large number of Yankees were killed and wounded—fully as many as were Confederates in their removal from Point Elmyra, New York, when a similar accident occurred.

"Many of our officers are of opinion that there will be no further advance of the enemy in Georgia this year. It is thought that Sherman proposed the armistice for the purpose of putting Atlanta in condition to be held by a small force.

"The first train of exiles from Atlanta arrived last night. They were robbed of everything before being sent into our lines. There has been further correspondence between Gens. Hood and Sherman on the subject of an exchange of prisoners, but no agreement has yet been arrived at.

"Our army still maintains its position at Lovejoy, with the advance occupying Jonesboro. Hardee's Corps occupies Jonesboro, with pickets extending six miles beyond. Sherman has, by reinforcements and countraband, built up that he occupies little ground south of Atlanta. He is reported to be throwing up powerful works and a line running from Eastport east through the city, and to Decatur, and to be bringing up supplies and otherwise arranging his base for another campaign."

"We have nothing from Wheeler or Sherman's rear. It is evident that the enemy's communications have not been seriously interrupted. The enemy forced every negro off with them from Jonesboro, and beyond. They also, as usual, desolated every household, and ruined every plantation with most savage malignity. The enemy send out scouting parties almost every day. On Thursday six of these scouts—including one captain, were captured, and brought into our lines. They were very boasting and insolent."

The War Department had out its big flag to day in honor of Sheridan's victory, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and the city generally has been a good deal elated.

The statement that Admiral Porter has been transferred from the Mississippi Squadron—and is *en route* to turn over his command, is wholly incorrect. No change has been made or is ordered, and he is in Washington.

The attention of the city is almost wholly given up to the draft. The drawing took place to-day for the First Ward, which is the most aristocratic portion of the city. Everything proceeds very quietly thus far. Both of the President's private Secretaries are drawn, but neither are likely to be called on for service, as their names are among the last of the extra one hundred per cent.

Over $200,000 has been passed this week for twenty-one millions of dollars, and the money is in the Treasury waiting the call of paymasters, who expect to start to-morrow for the army.

It is understood that Mr. Chase expects to speak in Ohio on Saturday next.

The General Russell killed in Sheridan's recent fight was from New York, and was regarded as one of our best officers. General Chapman, reported wounded, came out as Col. of the 34 Indiana Cavalry.

A Washington evening paper says that the Government has received information that two armed rebel steamers, started out on the Canadian coast, are at large in Lake Erie, and when last seen were off Bass Island. The sole foundation for this story is in the fact that the rebels yesterday seized two steamers in the lake, one of which we have recaptured, and the other they themselves destroyed.

From the Upper Potomac.

McCausland and Johnson whipped Again

Gen. Averill Occupies Martinsburg.

WASHINGTON, September 20.

Gentlemen who have arrived here from Hagerstown, Md., state that on Sunday the rebels, under McCausland and Johnson, advanced from Bunker Hill, and attacked Averill at Martinsburg. The latter, after a spirited resistance, fell back to Hainesville, a short distance from Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the river, where he took a position. During Sunday night Averill received reinforcements, and yesterday morning advanced against the rebels and drove them back to Bunker Hill, and reoccupied Martinsburg. On Sunday a body of dismounted cavalry was despatched from the camp at Hagerstown to Williamsport, where they were at the latest accounts guarding the fords of the river.

From California.

Treasure from British Columbia.

Overland Mail to be Resumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 19.

The steamer Sierra Nevada has arrived from British Columbia, with over $200,000 in gold, mostly from Portland.

Major General McDowell has returned from his tour of inspection along the defences on the northern coast.

The Overland mail service is forthwith to be resumed from this side. The reports of the Indian troubles on the plains were greatly exaggerated.

The Telegraph Line to Russia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

The Western Union Telegraph Co., in conjunction with the Russian Government, are actively engaged in fitting out an expedition under the immediate supervision of Captain C. S. Bulkley, U. S. A., for Oregon, the coast of Russian America, and the country beyond Behring's Straits, to survey the route of the telegraph line and make all the needful arrangements to put the whole extent of the line under contract for the ensuing year, and we understand that the projectors of the enterprise are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between New York, San Francisco, St. Petersburg and London by the middle of 1866. Mr. Hiram Sibley, President of the W. U. and of the Russian companies sails in company with Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Gen. Price. Between thirty and forty of the Third Missouri Cavalry were captured fifteen miles from Little Rock, on the 6th.

NATIONAL SALUTE FIRED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

A national salute was fired to-day in honor of Sheridan's victory.

Information from City Point reports that the rebels continue to thrown an occasional shell at our working parties on the new railroad, but with little or no effect.

Supply Train Captured by Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, September 20.

Advices from Fort Smith says the train which left here Sept. 1st for Fort Smith was captured by the Rebels at Cabin Creek. The train consisted of 100 wagons loaded with supplies, 600 mules, forty artillery horses, and two sutlers' trains.

THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial*, from Washington, says the draft of the First Ward of this city was completed quietly to-day. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, the President's private Secretaries, and Alderman Rapley were drafted.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Gold was much steadier under the news of General Sheridan's victory than might have been expected from the importance of the success. The great facilities afforded by the due bill system secures the market against almost any pressure. The price is also supported by brisk purchases for shipment to Europe, arising from the news of the advance in Bank of England rate of discount.

GREAT VICTORY.

SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY.

Heavy Rebel Loss.

Rebel Gens. Rhodes and Gordon Killed.

3,000 Prisoners, 5 Guns and 15 Flags Captured.

Great Gallantry of Our Men.

Every Rebel Position Charged and Carried.

Our Loss About 2,500.

Gen. Russell, of 6th Corps, Killed.

Gen. Sherridan Promoted.

Grand Salute Ordered by Gen. Grant.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20.

HON. E. M. STANTON.—Have just heard from the front that Sheridan has defeated the enemy, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and nine battle flags. The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and four rebel Generals wounded. Our loss was about 2,000. General Russell, of the 6th Corps, was killed. General McIntosh lost a leg. The enemy escaped up the valley under cover of night. Sheridan is in Winchester.

(Signed) J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman are wounded.

General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, which has just been received:

WINCHESTER, VA., September 20.

LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.—I have the honor to report that I attacked the forces of General Early over the Berryville Pike at the crossing of Opequan Creek, and after a most stubborn and sanguinary engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until 5 p. m., completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and nine battle flags wounded. The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed, and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded, and all that fell into our hands, are left. Our losses are severe—among them General D. A. Russell, commanding, who was killed by a cannon shot, Generals Upton, McIntosh, and Chapman wounded. Enclosed will be found our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most admirable. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan Creek to Winchester. The rebels were strong in numbers, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieutenant-General commanding the gallant conduct of Generals Wright, Emory, Crook, Merritt, and the officers under their command. To them the country is indebted for this handsome victory. A more detailed report will be forwarded.

[Signed.] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 20.—Details of casualities will be given when received by the department.

[Signed.] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20—9 P. M.

MAJOR GENERAL HALLECK:

The following is the latest intelligence received from General Sheridan:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.,
September 20—8 P. M.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

The body of General Russell has arrived; as soon as it is embalmed it will be forwarded to New York. General McIntosh, Brigadier, has lost a leg amputated, has just come in, and is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the number of prisoners in excess of 3,000. The number of battle flags captured is seventeen instead of nine. All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight this morning. Sheridan, when last heard from, was at Johnson's Island. At the latest accounts my ample medical supplies. Full subsistence for the entire army goes forward. If you can hear from Steele it is because of the distance from the scene of action, and because I only send you such information as I deem reliable.

(Signed) JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

The President has appointed General Sheridan a Brigadier in the Regular Army, and assigned him to the permanent command of the Middle Military District.

Gen. Grant has ordered the army under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, in honor of Sheridan's victory.

A dispatch just received from Gen. Sherman at Atlanta says: "Everything continues well with us."

The reports of to-day show that the draft is proceeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill delinquent quotas before the drafted men are mustered in.

[Signed.] EDWIN M. STANTON.

From Fortress Monroe.

Schooner Captured by the Rebels.

10,000 Rebel Prisoners for Exchange.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 19.

The schooner Jane F. Durfee was captured on Sunday, while at anchor off the mouth of Warwick River near James River, by a party of five rebels belonging to the Confederate States navy. It was a complete surprise. The first the captain knew of it, a rebel came into the cabin, and, with a pistol directed at his head, demanded the surrender of the schooner, informing him of his crew having been overpowered. The schooner was ordered to go up Davis giving a bond for $9,350, he supercargo, Wilbur F. Stocking, being held a hostage for the payment of money. The rebels then robbed the schooner, taking $27 from the Captain, clothing from the crew, the small boat, colors, papers, compass and nautical instruments, &c., and bidding the Captain good night. The Captain of the Durfee arrived here with the schooner this morning.

The flag-of-truce steamers New York and Dictator, with 10,000 rebel prisoners, destined for exchange, arrived last night from Philadelphia and left this morning for Aikens' Landing in charge of Major John E. Mulford, commissioner of exchange of prisoners.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived this morning from Baltimore and proceeded up the river on the steamer New York.

FROM GEN. FRANK HERRON.

Proposed Surrender of 6,000 Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.

An army officer just from below brings a report direct from General Herron's Adjutant, that Colonel Scott, commanding the rebel troops near Baton Rouge, had sent a proposition to Herron to surrender from four to six thousand men, provided Herron would grant unconditional pardon to the officers of the command.

The loss by the burning of Fagin's mill last night was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; no insurance. Two hundred barrels of flour and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were destroyed.

Tobacco is dull and lower, tending downwards. Flour quiet. Wheat lower, ranging from $1 97 to $2 08. Corn firm at $1 50@1 55. Oats easier, at 88@90c.

Gen. Steele Reinforced by Gen. Mower.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.

A gentleman from Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas, reports the arrival of General Mower at Little Rock with a portion of the Sixteenth Corps. With this reinforcement, Gen. Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Gen. Price. Between thirty and forty of the Third Missouri Cavalry were captured fifteen miles from Little Rock, on the 6th.

Rebel Moseby Severely Wounded.

Exchange of Prisoners of War.

WASHINGTON, September 20.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says there is nothing new. All quiet with the exception of an occasional shot on the picket line.

The Alexandria, Va., *Journal*, says: We learn through sources which cannot be discredited that Moseby received a severe wound in the groin during the engagement between our forces and a small portion of his guerrilla band in the vicinity of Centreville.

The commissioners appointed by the Union prisoners in Georgia to agree an exchange of prisoners of war, have arrived here, and will soon meet the President.

General McClellan Serenaded.

NEWARK, September 20.

An immense ovation to General McClellan is going on here to-night by the Democratic clubs of Newark. The streets are bright with illuminations, transparancies, &c. General McClellan is the guest of Senator Wright, at whose residence the serenade is to take place. More than 10,000 (?) people are congregated in the streets.

Arrest of Smugglers.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.

Memphis papers yesterday contain no news. The steamer Royal Arch was seized at Memphis and the officers held in bond for smuggling

REBEL RAID ON LAKE ERIE.

Seizure and Destruction of Steamers

Formidable Conspiracy Exposed.

Prisoners at Johnson's Island to be Liberated.

Failure of the Plot.

SANDUSKY, O., September 20.

On information received from government authorities, Captain Carter, commanding U. S. steamer Michigan, arrested a Mr. Cole, an officer in the Confederate army, and leader of a conspiracy to seize the steamer Michigan and release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. At the arrest Cole confessed, implicating six prominent citizens of Sandusky, who were also arrested and taken to Johnson's Island. Cole's programme was: The Confederates were to come here, either by rail or water and seize the steamer Parsons. The following is a statement from the Clerk and passengers of the Philo Parsons, plying between Detroit and Sandusky:

About five o'clock last evening when within ten miles of Sandusky, the steamer Parsons was seized by thirty-five Confederates, armed with navy revolvers and hatchets, who took passage as citizens at Detroit, Malden, C. W., and Kelly's Island. After confining the remainder of the passengers in the hold and cabin, they ran her below here some ten miles, came about and ran to the middle of Bass Island to wood, lying there about an hour. Here the steamer Island Queen, from Sandusky, bound for the Island, overtook the Parsons and suspecting nothing wrong, exchanged the Parsons' passengers across her deck. She no sooner made fast than she was also seized and the men thrust into the hold of the Parsons, and the ladies passed up stairs. After wooding, they landed the ladies under guard, saying to the men they would soon know their doom. They finally concluded to land the men also, swearing them to secresy for twenty-four hours, retaining the officers and crews of both steamers to run them. The Island Queen was afterwards sunk, and the Parsons taken to Sandwich, C. W., abandoned and reported sunk. The steamer Michigan left on a cruise at daylight. The rebels probably expected signals, and not receiving them, put back.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Considerable excitement exists in Government and military circles in regard to the two rebel steamers which have appeared on Lake Erie. It will be recollected that some time ago General Halleck ordered that the gunboat Michigan should be stationed at Johnson's Island, to prevent the threatened liberation of the rebel prisoners confined there. By a special treaty with Great Britain the United States is prohibited from having more than one war vessel armed with one gun upon Lake Erie, and hence a protest was made by England against the Michigan's armament, which was eighteen guns, and against her presence for the surveillance of Johnson's Island, it is feared that the rebel steamers will ravage our commerce and perhaps lay Buffalo under contribution.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 20.

Money active and steady at 7. Sterling quiet at 208@109. Gold heavy, unsettled and lower, opening at 226, declining to 222, advancing to 224, and closing at 223. Government stocks firmer but somewhat irregular. Sales to-day include $200 coup, 1881; Treasury Notes, 7-30s, 100; U. S. 6 Five-twenties, 1881, 104; Coupon 6s, 1881, 104; U. S. 5-20s coup, 1865, 106; Hudson, 117; Reading, 1095; M. S. & N. I., 86; do guaranteed, 145; L. C. & Cin., 127; Pitts. 104; N. W., 34; do, preferred, 84; R. I., 136; Ft. Wayne, 167.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 20.

Cotton—Quiet at 175@175 for middling. Flour—State and Western opened dull and closed heavy and declining. Sales 9,000 bbls at $8,85@9 90 for Extra State; $10@11 25 for Extra R. H. O.; and $11,90@12,00 for Trade Brands. Whisky—Rather easier at $1,87 for State, and $1,86 for Western. Wheat—Opened as a shade firmer, with a light supply and a limited demand, but closed dull and declining tendency; $2,30@2,33 for Chicago Spring; $2,35 for Spring; $2,38@2,40 for Milwaukee Club; $2,25 for Amber Milwaukee; 2,50@2,54 for Winter Red Western; $2,58@2,56 for Amber Michigan. Corn active and heavy; 1,000,000 bushels Mixed Western afloat and in store. Oats shade firmer at 85@86c. for Western. Coffee very quiet. Sugar a shade easier; Cuba and Muscovado 9@9½c. Molasses quiet at 1@1½c. Petroleum—refined in bond firm at 75c.; refined free inactive at 90c. Pork—more steady at 46@47c. Wool quiet. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool firm at 5-16d. Grain to Liverpool steady at 6½@7d. for Wheat, and 6d for Corn. Provisions—Beef quiet at $8@9 for new Mess; $12 50@13 for new Mess, cash, and closing at $13@13 12½ and $15 12½@15 25 for Prime. Pork—regular at $20@20 50 for prime, and $43 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess for September, buyers option, at $43; 47½, and 1,000 bbls do for October, same option, at $44 25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Prime Mess beef dull and nominal. Cut Meats firm, with a moderate demand at 12@12c. for hams, and 8@8 25c for Hams. Lard steady, at 12@12½c. Butter heavy with a light inquiry for prime, and 20@25c for choice do. Butter heavy with a light business doing, at 12@17c Ohio, and 18@21 State. Cheese quiet and heavy, at 18@20½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, September 20.

The correct prices for the week at all the markets are: Beef Cattle, first quality, $18 00@19 00; second quality, $16 00@17 00; third quality, $13@15 50; inferior $8@11 50. Cows and Calves, first quality, $80@75; ordinary $45@55; common $35@45; inferior $30@35. Veal Calves, first quality, per lb, 11@12c; ordinary 9@10c; common 7½@8c; inferior 7@7½c. Sheep and Lambs, extra, per head, $7@9; prime $6@6 50; ordinary, $5@5 50; common, $4@4 50. Hogs—Swine—Corn-fed, per lb, 14@15c; still-fed 12@12½c. The market for Beef Cattle ruled heavy this week, and though there were not nearly so many cattle on sale this week, prices were nearly or quite half a cent lower on the average. Total receipts at all yards for this and last week were as follows: Total Beeves 5,507, Cows 189, Veal Calves 2,750, Sheep and Lambs 27,051, Swine 11,105. Total last week: Beeves 7,662, Cows 140, Veal Calves 2,370, Sheep and Lambs 2,118, Swine 8,608.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Breadstuffs—declining. Flour—dull; extra $11 50; extra family $12 00. Wheat—declining; old red $2 35@2 38; new red $2 25@2 35. Corn—dull; yellow $1 71. Oats—firm; new 86@88c; old 95@96c. Whisky—dull at $1 84@186. Petroleum—dull; crude 43@45c; refined, in bond, 69@ 70c; do, free, 86@88c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

Flour very heavy; Ohio offered at $11 75; Southern extra, $12@12 25, a decline from the highest point of Saturday. Wheat unsettled; red 5c lower; corn heavy; white, $1 85. Whisky firm at $1 86.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 20.

Flour dull and inactive. Wheat dull and held for No 1 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $2 05@2 10; Amber Michigan $2 15; winter red $2 07@2 10; white Michigan $2 58@2 45. Corn firm but dull; No 2 $1 46@1 46½. Oats firm with a fair demand at 76c. Whisky, $1 81. Canal freights firmer to New York; wheat 17½; corn 15; oats 10½. Lake imports, for 22 hours, 2,702; wheat, 43,445; corn, 18,000; barley, 283; rye, 17,000. Canal Exports; wheat, 44,860, corn, 36,530; oats, 68,700; rye, 7,100.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Sept. 20.

Flour steady, and good demand; $10@10 25 for No 1 Spring; $10 50@10 75 for Red Winter; $10@11 25 for White; $11 75@12 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; winter moderate demand; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 02c; No 2 Chicago Spring, $2 14. Corn quiet, without material change. Oats scarce and nominal. Canal Freights dull.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 20.

Flour very dull. Wheat dull, declined 3c., 91c for No 1, and 86c for No 2. Corn dull, declined 1½c. at 52c for No 1, and 31½c. for No 2. Oats dull, declined 1½c., at 63c for No 1, and 62½c for No 2. Rye steady, declined 2@3c at 70 bbls. Freights active. Receipts—flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000; corn, 28,000; oats, 157,000. Shipments—flour, 4,000; wheat, none; corn, 20,000; oats, 105,000.

The 74th and the President.

The Pittsburgh German Regiment, whose arrival home on Monday we have already noticed, called at the "White House" on Sunday and were kindly received by the President Major Kleuker, in command of the regiment, addressed the President thus:

"Mr. President, I am proud to fulfill the wishes of the remainder of the 74th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers as well as those of my own heart. We sincerely thank you for good and faithful management of the government towards the soldiers, and they will not forget Lincoln and Johnson. In the name of the 74th Penns

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CRADWICK GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Older Political Parallels.

The striking resemblance between the Hartford and Chicago conventions has been illustrated. A still more ancient and not less notorious type of the sham Democracy was BENEDICT ARNOLD, after, to use his own expression, "he had been induced to join the king's arms."

On the 17th of October, 1780, he published an address to the inhabitants of America, designating them as "the thousands who suffer under the the tyranny of the usurpers" [meaning Congress] "in the revolted provinces." The United States authorities he designates as "men who are criminally protracting the war, from sinister motives, at the public interest," and offers to the public his aid "to detect the artifices by which they are duped." He penitently acknowledges that he "acquiesced in a step which he thought precipitate, the Declaration of Independence"; but now prays "God to incline the guilty protectors" [meaning Congress] "of these unnatural dissensions, to resign their ambition and cease from their delusions, in compassion to kindred blood."

On the *armistice* question, BENEDICT ARNOLD, *after* his treachery, was in exact accordance with the Chicago Convention; he "lamented the impolicy, tyranny and injustice," (meaning of the Congress) which, "with a sovereign contempt of the people of America, studiously neglected to take their collective sentiments on the British proposals of peace, and to *negotiate, under a suspension of arms*, for an adjustment of differences."

With these views, his treachery and his attempt to surrender all that had been gained, and all that had been fought for, for over five years, appears as natural as the propositions of the Chicago Conventionists. He says, "I therefore frankly declare, that in these principles, I had determined to retain my arms and command, for an opportunity to surrender them to Great Britain." And he closes his address, after a smaller dose of flattery, than that of the Chicago Convention, "to my former fellow soldiers," with the declaration "I am now led to devote my life to the re-union of the British empire, as the best and only means to dry up the streams of misery that have deluged this country."

A few days later, with a belief, as visionary as that of the Chicago Convention, that the majority of the people approved his sentiments, he invites them, in another address, "to join his Majesty's armies," offering them a bounty of three guineas, a man; and flattering them as "men whose valor I have witnessed." And in a style of pathetic falsity, scarcely excelled by the Chicago Convention, BENEDICT ARNOLD says, "Your country was once happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced, your last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty." "You were promised liberty, by the leaders of your affairs; but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks, against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your persons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?" Those are not the words of the late Chicago Convention; they are the words of BENEDICT ARNOLD, 1780.—Whose traitorous name

Is yoked with his who did betray the Best."

The Letter or the Platform—Which?

We presume it has occurred to the reflecting reader that the effort to substitute the letter of Gen. MCCLELLAN for the Chicago Platform is of itself a distinct and pointed confession that the Platform is utterly unsound, and that to stand on it would be to court fatal consequences.

It will be well for those who are disposed to be reconciled to the support of the nominee by this piece of management, to examine with the view of ascertaining whether the letter is anything more or less than a lure, so to speak, a dodge, by artful politicians, to cover real designs by false pretenses. It should be borne in mind that the Chicago Convention *adopted the Platform unanimously*, and that, too, after mature deliberation and weeks of preparation. It is the line on which the party intends to fight it out. The letter of MCCLELLAN no more indicates a departure from that line than did any one of the flank movements by Gen. GRANT indicate that he had given up his chosen line to Richmond. The letter is but a flank movement, an afterthought, a disguise for the moment, a temporary expedient, and it in no manner effects the general plan laid down in the Platform.

Just so sure as time goes on, it will be found that the Platform is the true Democratic standard—the only rule of action, the sole guage by which the candidate, in the event of his election, should be expected to shape his policy.

That Platform means the "immediate cessation of hostilities," the withdrawal of the armies and fleets, the surrender of all we have won by battle and life, and the ultimate recognition of Southern independence.

It is precisely to this that the country would come, for it is precisely this that the Chicago Platform means—the unanimous agreement of the Convention speaking for the party, *before* MCCLELLAN was *nominated*—the recorded will not to be upset or defeated by a letter from the candidate.

Let men be not deceived, but let them be warned not to stultify their judgment, or rely on the assurances of desperate politicians, when the consequences may be of the most fatal description.

THE first thing rebel prisoners want to know is if MCCLELLAN is going to be elected, for on that event depend all the hopes of the rebellion. The cause of the rebels and the Democracy is identical, and cannot be separated. Can loyal Democrats feel easy in such company? Can they support the candidate on whose election the last hope of the rebels depends?

"THE Jew that Shakespeare drew"—The Chief of the Copperheads.

Disloyal Democrats Converted by the War?

Governor SEYMOUR'S speech, on taking the chair in the Chicago Convention, charges the inauguration of our troubles on the Republican Convention of 1860. He would have been nearer the truth had he dated it at the Charleston Convention of that year. The *purpose* of secession was then and there developed, in connection with its true cause. That purpose was, *the usurpation of the United States Government* under the Presidency of Mr. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, or, failing his election, separation from that government, and the establishment of a new one.

This plot of ambition met its first rebuff from the patriotic Democrats of the Charleston Convention, who refused to succumb to a sectional minority. This minority knew Mr. DOUGLAS too well to hope that he could be made their dupe or their tool, and they were as hostile, therefore, to him as they could be to any Black Republican, and their first overt act of secession was their bolting from that Convention. They knew that a usurpation of the government would be impossible, if Mr. DOUGLAS were elected.

Now, according to Governor SEYMOUR'S argument, the DOUGLAS Democrats were as much to blame for our troubles as the Republicans? Why did they not yield to the conspirators, and agree on Mr. BRECKINRIDGE? Why did they allow their preference for Mr. DOUGLAS to stand in the way of the country's peace? These questions are as much to the point, in fixing the origin and blame of the war, as Mr. SEYMOUR'S assertion that the Republicans, in their Convention of 1860, set the destructive ball in motion.

The truth is, neither the one convention nor the other. The Catalinian policy was determined on prior to both. The loyal Democrats gave that policy an indignant rebuke by the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS. The Republicans gave it a mortal blow by the election of Mr. LINCOLN. This extinguished the hope of a peaceful, clandestine usurpation. They then attempted a *violent* usurpation, involving, in its details, the assassination of the President elect, the seizure of the Capitol, and a forcible inauguration of their defeated candidate. The unity and patriotism of the great body of the people frustrated this murderous scheme also. And then they fell back upon their alternative of *separation*, claiming the right to form a new government, since they were not able to seize the old one. Then arose the cry, *Let us alone*. Then and not till then their weapon became defensive, when the brave host rallied round the flag and the capitol to repel and punish their aggression.

The Rebels Know What Grant is.

The correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Niagara Falls, in a long soliloquizing letter upon the sufferings and the inward murmurings of the rebel folks, has the following passage, which, we think, is complimentary to the Lieutenant General:

He (the rebel) knows what Grant is—cold, patient, obstinate, looking over defeat as a giant looks over a puddle; always gazing at the mountain height in the distance; never faltering in his determination to reach it at last.

It was the good fortune of this Republic to secure at the head of its armies, in time, the officer who is thus regarded by the rebels. We do not believe General GRANT to be "cold." All the other properties accorded to him in the above paragraph we claim for him, and we feel proud in the assurance that we do not vainly boast of our hero and soldier.

How Unlucky!

How unlucky it was for the rebels that the Chicago Convention did not have the power to put into operation its resolution in favor of "an immediate cessation of hostilities." HOOD would now be comfortably resting in Atlanta, LEE would be free from the fear of being overwhelmed by the gathering forces of GRANT, Mobile would be gay in the enjoyment of the blockade-running business, and, better than all, EARLY would have been saved from the sound drubbing he has just received from SHERIDAN. How extremely unlucky that the supporters of MCCLELLAN are not in power. While we rejoice that they are not, it should be borne in mind that what they would but cannot do, they will do when they can. The only safe way is to keep them where they are—on the outside.

WHAT would General GRANT think were an application to be made to him to appoint a general to lead one of his corps, backed by open sympathisers with the rebellion—and what estimate would he put on a letter written by the officer for whom the application was made to bolster up his loyalty? Is it probable he would get the command? And will the people be less cautious when it is proposed to place in command of all the armies and the navy a man placed in nomination by a Convention that has already raised the White Flag to the rebels?

AT the Democratic ratification meeting Saturday evening last, FERNANDO WOOD made a speech explaining why he supported MCCLELAN. It is this: "*If elected, I am satisfied he will entertain the views and execute the principles of the great party he will represent, without regard to those he may himself possess.*"

WOOD knows his man and whereof he speaks. What loyal man can safely vote with WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, and the open sympathisers with JEFF DAVIS?

The influence of the Rothschilds and of their agent in this country—August Belmont—has from the beginning of the war, been cast wholly in the scale against the Union. One of their own race—a member of the eminent banking house of Heine & Co., of Hamburg—has said that a persecuted people should sympathize with the oppressed, but to judge from the aid directed and indirect, afforded the rebels by these 'monied kings," we should infer that all such sympathy had evaporated from among the Hebrews, leaving only a blank surface whereon to inscribe L. S. D. There are Jews, however—men of noble minds—who see our struggle in its true light, and who blush for such of their race as have taken part against a country which has ever been the asylum of the oppressed. To these men we would say, now is the time to show that you appreciate the social and religious privileges which you enjoy under a free government. If you knew how the men and women of your race are treated in some of the countries in Europe—if you knew their social wrongs—how they are scourged like Southern slaves, because they believe as you and I do—that God is God, and Moses is His prophet—you would work with all your might to preserve the free institutions, the free schools, and the free synagogues which we have given to you and the persecuted of all nations. We—now and here—are fighting the battle which Moses fought. We, like him, are leading the "Children of Israel out of the house of bondage," and the Jew who now sides with the slave-driving oppressor—who says as did Pharaoh, "I will not let thy people go"—will be false to the traditions of his race, and leave a name that will be a reprobation among them for generations.—*N. Y. Tribune*

The Hon. John Wentworth, in a recent speech, gave a new idea of settling the Slavery question. He said the friends of Slavery contend it is a divine institution, and that a delegate to the Chicago Convention told him he believed it originated with God, who would protect it. "Well," said Long John, "this suggested a new idea, and I said to him, then let us leave it to God. Fellow citizens, I go for that. Let us leave this institution of God to God. The Fugitive Slave law is repealed, and now if a nigger runs away, I am in favor of letting him run till God brings him back."

THE Portland *Press* says that McClellan may be the "coming man," but if he does not come faster than he went towards Richmond, he will find the White House occupied by an older, a taller, and an infinitely better man, with a lease of the premises, signed by an overwhelming majority of the people, for four years from the 4th of March next.

GEN. GARFIELD, in a recent speech, says that the reason why the Chicago Democrats call the war a failure is, that if it succeeds, it makes a failure of them.

The Quickest Cure.

Permit a devoted servant of the Government to express, through your Journal, his views upon a subject which, however much may have been said and written upon it, and wide as the range of suggestions may have reached, still retains the same phase and general features which, from the beginning of the war, have been impressed upon the mind of every intelligent citizen conversant with the political, financial and commercial affairs of the country. I allude, in brief, to the increased redundancy of paper money, the partial withdrawal of gold and silver, and consequent depreciation of Government securities, together with other evils which it would be impertinent to enumerate here.

The Gold Bill having proved a failure, room suggested for the entertainment of suggestions pointing to the restoration of the full confidence of the people in the government securities, and to devise safeguards for the future respect of the Gold Jobbers while preventing the continuance of that evil. The judgment of men acquainted with the opportunities of the administration, as well as with the method of the Gold Jobbers, unmoved by the emission and retirement of however numerous loans, lead them to hope that some method may speedily be arrived at for the suppression, in its most aggravated form of the evil alluded to. The hope (whether fallacious or not) is cherished that the administration can at any time command from $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 in specie. What then might not be effected with such an enormous sum against the $19,000,000 or $20,000,000 in the hands of the speculators in New York, and which operates so fearfully against the credit of the national currency, while imparting a fictitious value to every merchantable article.

The question arises, How and in what manner can the Administration, aided by the people most interested, restore the rates of merchantable articles to something approaching their real valuation? I say the people most interested; for, properly speaking, the people may be divided into three classes: the wealthy, whose opportunities for increasing their wealth certainly are equal to the increased rates of taxation; the manufacturing class, who thrive by the war, and the poor, or laboring class, upon whom devolves the greatest hardship in carrying forward the conflict.

The first and second in any case can only lose a little of the money, while the chances are that they can maintain their position, no matter at what rate they are taxed. For the last there is nothing but loss, as wages are the last thing to advance. Upon them, therefore, falls the burden of the war.

It is the fault of all systems of government that they cannot so order affairs as to make the burden of this support bear equally upon all classes. Ours certainly as nearly approaches perfection as any yet given to the world. Still, any one possessing a little discernment may discover wherein the laws are defective.

When the government found itself menaced by a danger which threatened its existence, in the act of self-preservation it assumed obligations which were wholly unavoidable. It had neither the men nor the means to defend itself. Modern warfare, strangely enough, often costs the conqueror more, in a pecuniary sense, than the conquered. Our government instead of supplying itself from an enemy's store, found itself compelled to draw from its future—that is, the present hour, while endeavoring to pay the interest, leaves to the future the *duty* of paying principal and interest. But every intelligent mind acknowledged the correctness of the calculations upon which the power to repay the amount to be borrowed was predicated. And there was a wonderful unanimity of sentiment concerning the method to be employed for this purpose until it was about to be perfected, when every branch of manufacturing, every great and small dealer, from the heavy importer of foreign fabrics to the peanut vender, together with the sagacious banker, hastened to Washington for the sole purpose of lightening their own, while imposing heavier taxes upon their neighbors. We all remember the fierceness of the dealers in the great staple, whisky—the droitness of the very urgent, very powerful, and, it must be admitted, intimidating bankers. The interest of the last mentioned, although seemingly opposite, really ran in one groove: united, no earthly power could withstand them. The Administration could not afford to break with the bankers; it relied too much upon their aid and co-operation. Perhaps I may allude to this at length; for the present I will return to the working class.

For them there was no spokesman; they neither approached the great power at Washington directly nor indirectly. Their marrow and sweat possessed neither the importance of perverted coin nor paper, consequently their interests, in a great measure, were overlooked. This was in the beginning; the stream still steadily flows on in the channel to-day which was shaped so cunningly in the commencement. When the new taxes were apportioned, every merchant and manufacturer clapped the additional cost upon the stock in hand. This is undeniable. They lost nothing; on the contrary, they gained. But for the man whose hands were his only capital, there was no gain; his case was diametrically opposite. He lost; for, while everything advanced, weeks and months elapsed ere he could procure a small advance upon his old wages.

Now, although there is nothing in the above statement that will strike the reflecting mind as at all new, (for the peculiar workings of aptial, and its effect upon labor, are too well known by every one—indeed the law governing them existed as long ago as that of the Medes and Persians), there is a kernel within the kernel which requires to be laid bare ere the full force of the law is perceived. The present rate of prices, closely examined, will exhibit a difference in favor of capital, as compared with labor and with the prices which governed three years ago, of two to one; according to this ratio, were it possible for prices to double to-morrow, the laborer would find himself just four times as poor as he was at the commencement of the war, for the ratio between capital and labor will have increased exactly at that rate. Therefore, what the laborer requires is, not an increase of ragged money, but the nearest return to the old rates.

[The word laborer, in this connection, applies with equal force to all classes of mechanics and small farmers.]

To return to the former question—the restoration of former rates. Undoubtedly the Administration at one time had the power to shape affairs in such a manner as to prevent the mass of the people who support it from suffering the heartless impositions of mere speculators; at the same time the trials were so many, the combinations of national, military, commercial and financial affairs so various and intricate, that the most watchful at the head of the Government, even had they perceived their opportunities, were so fully occupied in achieving more important successes, that the mere question of money, future hardship and taxation were entirely overlooked, as so many minor and necessary evils. No doubt the Government could have employed in secret faithful, shrewd agents to check the gold speculators, by meeting them upon their own ground and with their own weapons. The opportunity is presented to-day, but having courted the co-operation of the very class most interested in such schemes, how can it wisely defy them to-day? So that the easiest and most prompt remedy, in effect, must be given up at once.

It has been intimated that the people imposed upon could, in a few weeks at farthest, by abstaining totally from the use of butter, sugar, coffee, and such articles as were not essentially necessary to the support of life, secure to themselves a great reduction in the list of these and all other articles now in common consumption. I fancy I perceive a smile gathering on the face of the reader, who will be reminded of the man who succeeded in bringing his horse to the point of existing without oats—when, unfortunately, he died one day. Admitting, however, that our sensible working men should desire to live a little longer; would not the re-establishment of their demand in as many more weeks run up the prices to their former hight?

The cure, it seems, by the force of circumstances, is no longer in the power of the administration; it lies wholly with the mass. The mass, I have shown, really bear the burden of the war. The mass, in spite of the ablest financiers the world can claim to-day, have it in their power to restore the old order of things. How? Why, by prosecuting the war with renewed vigor; by filling up the armies and the navy; by supporting every act of the administration until the war is over; by discountenancing even the smallest attempt of the peace men to incommode and hamper the present administration. The sooner the war ends the sooner the old prices will be returned; the less taxes will have to be paid; the less want and misery endured by the poorest of our poor. Could we end the war to-morrow, how many very poor families, whom I dread the coming winter will render utterly wretched and helpless, would be enabled to live with some degree of comfort? Nothing is more common than to hear that certain men are gleaning gold every day while the war lasts—war is their harvest; and in too many instances this is painfully true; but whose interest is it then to end the war so as to restore the old condition of things (for if you end it by dividing the country; by lending your influence to that party which would make peace with Jefferson Davis you only open the door to fresh evils which the imagination of man can scarcely conceive, much less portray), and that at the

I put it to the hard-handed mechanic, the farmer, the clerk, for they are all alike equally interested in the solution of the momentous question.

If you tell me I have taken you a long way out of your course to show you the sun, permit me to recall that anecdote concerning Franklin to your mind, where he discovered to the gay Parisians that the sun rose at four o'clock, while they unthinkingly conducted affairs by lamplight.

Political.

A Copperhead ratification meeting took place at Milwaukee on Saturday. A large number of guns were fired; a very small number of people were present. The affair was a failure. Many of the Copperhead voters have skedaddled, and will not dare to vote for fear of the draft.

The Copperhead ratification meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, last Friday, was a complete failure. Only one small procession of about twenty voters came from the country. None of the advertised speakers were present, and the crowd did not number over 400 or 500, the majority of whom were Union men, and a number of soldiers. Some offensive remarks of one speaker exasperated the soldiers, and had it not been for the efforts of the Governor, Adjutant General, and a number of prominent Union men, there would have been serious trouble.

C. H. McCormick, the Copperhead nominee for Congress in Cook county, Illinois, has not an instinct that is not in sympathy with rebellion. Like all the poor white trash of Virginia, he left that State a better friend of slavery than the slaveholders themselves, and the prejudices of his youth have built upon a defective education, a perfect monomania in behalf of man-stealing. He is the reaping machine man, but his machine is not geared to reap Union votes.

A splendid Union demonstration took place at Mendota, Ill., on Saturday. Stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. J. D. Ward, of Chicago, and A. T. Stone, of Louisiana. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

On Friday evening, the largest crowd ever assembled at Terre Haute, was addressed by Ex-Gov. Wright, and Hon. Jas. Wilson, of Crawfordsville. Voorhees is alarmed for his election, and is struggling desperately.

At Valparaiso, Ind., on Saturday evening, Hon. John Wentworth addressed an immense gathering of Union men in the Court House yard. Mr. Wentworth, in the course of his speech, pictured, in a most indicrous way, a convention to reconstruct the Constitution He put Vallandigham in Washington's place, Voorhees in Ben. Franklin's, and Ben. Wood in Rufus King's, Richardson in place of Madison, and so on, and set them at work at improving the present Constitution. The comicality of this was keenly relished by the crowd.

The latest dodge of the Copperheads is the very transparent one of celebrating the natal day of the Constitution of the United States. This reminds us very much of Irishmen celebrating the birthday of Queen Victoria, something in which they don't believe.

The N. Y. *Herald's* special at Washington serves up the following: It is stated that Gen. Grant dislikes the Chicago platform and McClellan's letter of acceptance very much, and expresses his opinions freely on the subject. He is clearly of the opinion that Lincoln should be re-elected, and it is apparent that he is gradually becoming "abolitionized"—by which it is understood that he is beginning to feel and act in common with the Washburne class of politicians. At the head of these manœuvres in dissimulation we must place the First Lord of the Treasury."

Foreign Gossip.

A grand festival of three choirs—those of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester,—lasting a whole week, has just been held. The programme consisted of Haydn's *Creation*, overture to Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, Beethoven's *Service in C.*, selections from Weber's *Oberon*, the *Jupiter* symphony of Mozart, Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, Benedict's cantata *Richard Cœur de Lion*, Spohr's *Fall of Babylon*, Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, Handel's *Judas Maccabeus*, Handel's *Israel in Egypt*, the air of *Angel's ever bright*, music to the Midsummer Night's Dream (by Mendelssohn), and the *Messiah*, winding up with a grand chamber concert, and a ball.

The Earl of Morley died on the 28th of August, aged 54, after a short illness, while on a visit at Whitaway, near Chudleigh, Devon, the residence of Mrs. Parker, the Countess of Morley's mother.

At a dinner given to celebrate the opening of an English railway, a short time ago, Mr. Oliver Heywood, in proposing "The Landowners," said he remembered traveling by rail when passengers had to give their names and spell them, in order to their being written on a large green paper ticket, when between Liverpool and Manchester there was a long stay at Newton, in order that passengers might refresh themselves with Eccles cakes. (Laughter.) A guide to the lines then cost 9d., and there was a cheap edition at 2s. 6d. The former told the number of bricks in the Kirsby and Waford tunnels, and how they were forced on the company by the landowners of the neighborhood. Now landowners knew their interests to be identical with the railway companies. He had heard that the London and North Western Company carried it to London daily two tons of watercresses and a ton of mushrooms.

M. Behic, the Minister of Public Works in France, in a recent speech, in which he traces the progress of that country, sees France touching on the moment when the custom-house dues will lose all their old protectionist character, and be merely calculated with a view to fiscal interests. A great many steps have already been taken in this direction, such as the treaties of commerce passed with England, Belgium and Italy; whilst other treaties, drawn up upon similar principles, are being concluded with Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, the Papal States and Spain. The minister went on to enumerate the works accomplished under the present reign, and he estimated the cost of finishing what is already commenced at 240 million francs, adding that a similar sum would be necessary to complete the programme. "It is for the government of the Emperor to continue them, and to give satisfaction to these great thoughts, some financial combination which will assure their execution with the least burden to the country. Gentlemen, I feel just as convinced as I do of my own existence, that Grant could to-morrow, if he chose to attempt it, take Petersburg. Whether or not he will do so, in view of all the losses that his gallant men have suffered and would have to suffer; or in view of the fact that there are other ways of reducing Richmond—besides pounding them to pieces, is more than I can tell. I only mention the conviction which exists among all thinking men here as to the power that Grant holds in his hand, in order that our well-grounded confidence may be spread among your readers, and so as to urge the necessity of so speedily reinforcing our army here that Gen. Grant may achieve that grandest of all victories—a final and bloodless one. Unless forced, by a lotting and despairing enemy to immediately resume active hostilities, there is nothing whatever to prevent him from so encircling Petersburg with a belt of fire as to make all resistance useless, and thus drive it—like Vicksburg—to unconditional surrender. Have no concern about the army of the Potomac. Its leader knows by how many more graves he can checkmate Jeff. Davis in Richmond, if you will only do as much at the ballot box of the North.

The execution of private Samuel W. Downing, alias John W. Ball, Co. H, 4th Maryland Volunteers, took place on the 16th inst., near the Sikes Barracks Hospital. His crime was bounty jumping. He had enlisted seventeen times, and was arrested in attempting to enlist the eighteenth time at Baltimore. On each occasion he had received a bounty. The total sum he had received amounted to $7,550. Before execution he said "I am worth $20,000, but it don't do me any good. Take my advice then, and let prostitutes alone. Bounties won't do you any more good than they have done me. Serve your country faithfully, and take a little whisky now and then; it won't do any harm. I haven't got time to say anything more, so good bye."

A large number of the Milwaukee one hundred day men are about to re-enlist.

It is reported that Admiral David D. Porter, who is now the commander of the Mississippi river squadron, is under orders to relinquish that position and assume command of our West India squadron, for the purpose of clearing out the rebel pirates from those waters and effecting serious interference with the blockade running business.

Personal.

Edward Everett's name has been placed a the head of the Massachusetts electoral ticket. This position was given as well on account of his eminence as a scholar and orator as for the patriotic stand he has taken and maintained against the rebellion and its purposes.

The Roundout (N. Y.) *Freeman*, says Patrick Gilrow, of Port Even, Ulster county, died on the 25th ult., at the advanced age of 103 years. Mr. Gilrow, for so old a person, had the possession of his faculties and the use of his physical powers to a very remarkable degree, to the very end of his life. Up to the age of 100 years he was a regular attendant at worship at St. Mary's Church, in that village, always walking the distance from Port Even to Roundout, and showing great sprightliness for one of his years.

Henry W. Faxon, who was for many years one of the editors of the Buffalo *Republic*, died at Washington on Sunday last. At the time of his death he was connected with the 24th regiment of N. York cavalry.

George W. Carleton, the enterprising New York publisher, will soon commence the publication of a new literary magazine, to be called "The Heart of the Monthlies."

MCCLELLAN GATHERING REPTILES.—The N. Y. *Express*, in commending McClellan, quotes from the report of Major Marcy on the Red River expedition, a passage, in which the following sentiment occurs:

"An interesting collection of reptiles and other specimens, in alcohol, was also made under his (McClellan's) superintendence."

The above passage is very suggestive.

IT was rumored in Leavenworth, on the 10th, that McClellan had been assassinated at Philadelphia. The assassination was perpetrated at Chicago on the 31st ultimo. Belmont paid for it.

The Rev. T. A. McCurdy, of Allegheny City, preached in the Second Presbyterian Church, Zanesville, Ohio, on Sunday.

General Intelligence.

Water melons are worth $25 each, away down in Dixie.

It is stated that in the first two years of the present war, 28,000 walnut trees were felled to supply a single European manufactory of gunstocks for the American market.

In the villages of Antignano, Arenella, and Due Porte, which stand on the same hill, says the *Nazione*, of Florence, reside about thirty men and women, who, from a singular religious fanaticism, have made a vow never to speak. For some years past they have maintained silence. A tradesman (a grocer) is mentioned, who carries on his business without uttering a word. Should a customer enter his shop to purchase anything, he weighs and sells. If the buyer has any observation to make, he listens and does as he is requested. Besides, his wife speaks for him, and most unwillingly.

Foreign accounts represent that there are two steamers, named the San Francisco and Shanghae, in the dock at St. Nazaire (France) so far advanced as to receive their armament. They are iron-plated, fitted with iron rams, and are said to be for the rebel navy. Built after the best French models, it is expected they will prove very fast, and be more than a match for any vessel we have to send after them. No doubt they were designed originally to break the blockade of Mobile, Charleston and Wilmington, N. C., and then to destroy our coasting trade, for the rebels, somewhat like ourselves, expect great results from small means. Whether Louis Napoleon will permit them to depart, remains a mystery, but from the aid and encouragement given the rebel rovers in French ports, we have reason to apprehend the worst, and ought to be prepared to meet it.

A man brought before the justice of the peace in Vermont charged with some petty offense, pleaded in extenuation a natural infirmity. "I should have made a considerable figure in the world, Judge," said he, "if I hadn't been a fool; it's a dreadful pull back to a man."

The *North American Review* argues that profanity indicates a chronic weakness of intellect and a poor education, for it requires no genius to swear while it does require some learning and talent to converse in genteel language. Let the profane make a note of this.

The Hon. Thomas J. Bigham was in Harrisburg on Monday. He is busily engaged in promoting the good work of the Union.

The Old School and the New School Presbyterian Churches in Virginia have effected a union.

The Passionist Fathers, a clerical order belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, have erected a magnificent monastery at West Hoboken, New Jersey, at a cost of $30,000.

A convict died in his cell in the Michigan State prison the other day, who had been continued seventeen years for the murder of his father.

There is a wooden railway in New Zealand, over which an eight ton engine has made 4,800 miles in five months, drawing loads from thirty to forty tons, with so little friction as not effaced the saw marks on the rails.

The Italian Press is anything but complimentary in its remarks upon the British ministry. "English diplomatists," says the *Italie*, "possess the rare art of being able to put a good face on disaster. The reverses sustained by their policy are skillfully veiled beneath an exterior of self-satisfied complacency, and their song of triumph is never so loud as on the morrow of a defeat. It must be confessed that English statesmen have in them the stuff to make first rate comedians. At the head of these masters in dissimulation we must place the First Lord of the Treasury."

Pittsburgh and West Virginia Oil Co.

We desire to direct attention to the notice of this Oil Company, which will be found in another column. The Company's lands are located in the Northern Virginia oil district, about one thousand acres, two hundred and fifty of which are suitable for boring purposes. Its location is amongst the best in Western Virginia, being in close proximity of the noted Horsenock wells, five in number. The Company has been organized by electing Mr. J. Painter President, E. S. Ward, Secretary, and S. M. Kier, Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of some of our most reliable business men, and we hazard nothing in saying that the interests of stockholders will be carefully guarded. Let those who have capital to invest pay attention. Books now open at the warehouse of H. McKelvy, corner of Hand street and Duquesne Way. M

Harper's Magazine for October.—This splendid number has been received at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Books &c., for the People.—Send for mammoth Catalogue. Address W. E. Hilton, 11 spruce st., N. Y. sep12d2w-w8m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.
Harrisburg, September 17th, 1864.

THE STATE MEDICAL BOARD of Pennsylvania, will meet in Harrisburg, on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, 1864, and continue in session for three days, to examine candidates for the post of medical officers in Pennsylvania regiments.

Physicians of Pennsylvania, in good health, furnishing satisfactory testimonials as to moral character, &c., will be admitted to the examination.

The room in which the examination will be held, will be indicated in the Harrisburg morning papers, on the day of meeting.

By order of the Governor.
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS,
Surgeon General Penna.
se21-3t

NEW BOOKS.—For sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & CO., 91 Wood st.
Thomas Pronunciating Medical Dictionary $3 00
Religion and Chemistry; or, Proofs of God's Plan in the Atmosphere and its Elements. By Prof. Draper, M. D., LL. D. Graham Lectures 4 50
McPherson's Political History of the Rebellion 4 00
President Wade's Interstate Law 2 50
Ancient Law: by Henry Sumner Maine 3 50
Fireside Travels: by James Russell Lowell 1 75
The Cliff Dwellers: by Hon. Schuyler Colfax 1 25
Down in Tennessee: by Edmund Kirke 1 50
Cruise of the Alabama and Sumpter 2 00
Memoirs of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan: the only and most reliable military biography out 90
Wrong of Slavery and Right of Emancipation: by Robert Dale Owen 1 25
The Jobsiad; being the life, opinions, actions and fate of Hiram Jobs, the Candidate: from the German of Dr Carl Arnold Kortum 1 25
se21

500 DOZEN
SUSPENDERS,
at
McClelland's Auction House,
55 Fifth street.
se17

FOR BOREHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS at less than manufacturer's price, go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug-store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For the best Palm and Castile Soap in the city, as well as all other fine Toilet Soap go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug-store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Lead, Mixed Paints, of all kinds, Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid and Benzine, go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug-store, corner of the Diamond and Market street.

For Lubin's Florine, the lightest preparation for the Hair, and every other good Hair Dressing, go to JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug-store, corner of the Diamond and Market street. se19

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of Smith & Pitcairn, merchant tailors, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th instant. All persons indebted will please call and settle; and all claims against us will be paid at No. 44 St. Clair-st.
Having sold our entire claim to Messrs. ANDERSON & PENGOLD, we would respectfully ask our former patrons to continue their favors so liberally bestowed on us.
W. B. SMITH.
se20-3t ALEX. PITCAIRN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The late firm of C. IHMSEN & SONS was dissolved on the 1st of August last.
ELIAS C. IHMSEN, Executrix,
F. L. IHMSEN, Executor
of Estate of C. Ihmsen, deceased.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Glass Manufacturing business, under the firm name of C. IHMSEN & SONS.
C. T. IHMSEN,
WM. IHMSEN,
M. O'C. IHMSEN.
sept20:1md

SCHILD AND CO'S DINING SALOON, No. 65 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand in every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KALB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reineman. Therefore, get to 65 Wood street, Schild & Co.'s, 65 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-6m

J. T. SCOTT ..... W. H. HENNEGEN.

SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
Importers and Wholesale Jobbers in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Watch and Clock Materials, Tools and Glasses, Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 21 FIFTH street, (2d story,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
We have just opened a general assortment of the above goods, at Wholesale only, to which the attention of dealers is invited. Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. se17-1m

GEAR PATTERNS FOR SALE.—
1 pair Bevel Gear Patterns, 2 and 6 feet diameter.
1 pair Spur Gear Patterns, 3 and 6 feet diameter.
Sundry smaller Bevel Gear Patterns.
THOMAS ARBUCKLE & CO.,
se18-1w Anchor Cotton Mills.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.—Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester, due on or before the 1st day of April, 1865, to present the same for payment at the Treasurer's office, on or before the 20th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
se16-6t THOS. R. UPDIKE, Treas.

City Intelligence.

Great Changes.

Time revolutionizes all things. In 1828, the Eagle Hotel, kept by McMasters, was the extremity of the city population on Liberty street, east. The canal tunnel, through to the Monongahela, and the basins at the head of what was then the eastern extremity of Liberty street—was the *ultima thule* of the city proper. All beyond was commons-country. There were the O'Harra estates, the Denney estates, the Schenley estates, and perhaps others in which the interest of heirs, legatees and devisees kept the real estate out of market for many years. Those estates have been so far settled within the last ten years as to have permitted the building of dwellings and warehouses on the north side of Penn street, to the borough of Lawrenceville, and the city extends to that ancient borough. On the Denney side, north of Liberty street, on the grounds upon which our County and State Fairs are holden, there are no buildings but plenty of cattle-pens. They give evidence of being withheld from market.

Major John B. Butler has been relieved from service as military commandant of the Allegheny Arsenal. Colonel Whitley is now in command.

The calamity which occurred by the explosion in the rooms of the cartridge and fixed ammunition department was remote from the main works, and, however lamentable, did not cripple for a moment the main features of the Allegheny

TEACHING CHILDREN TO PRAY.—It is said of that good old man, John Quincy Adams, that he never went to his rest at night until he had repeated the simple prayer learned in childhood—the familiar "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Is there not something inexpressibly touching in the thought that these words breathed from the rosy lips of infancy, went with him away down through old age into the dark valley of death? Some people object to teaching children forms of prayer, lest the act only becomes a form. But did not Christ teach us to say, "Our Father?"

Do you not remember those still evening hours far back in your childhood, when your mother first taught you to say those words? Can you forget the solemn hush that fell on everything as she knelt with you and commended you to the care of the blessed Father?

She is dead now; but ever as the night falls you think of her, and the little sister she left in your care—how it fell to you to hear the little one repeat the same old words in the dim twilight, and how at last, when she had learned to love the Saviour, who watches over the little children, He called her suddenly, one day, to go up where they sing the new song.

Oh, teach the children, the little children, to pray!

Years of sin may come, but the memory of those early prayers may yet soften the heart and prepare the way for better things. Or, never neglected, this habit may grow with their growth, strengthen with their strength, become a strong shield against the temptations of life, and through faith at last free immortal souls from earthly sin. So, let us teach the children, the little children, to pray.—*Boston Recorder.*

IT IS A SINGULAR but significant fact that there is no animosity or feeling between the privates of the two armies. They are sometimes caught enjoying their own little private truces and armistices on the picket lines. On such occasions they exchange papers, talk politics, make coffee, trade coffee for tobacco, &c., in the most amicable manner. A most amusing occurrence happened on one portion of our line. The sharpshooters on both sides had got miffed about something, and had been shooting at each other all the morning. One fellow finally rose up from behind his shelter, making some kind of a Free Mason sign, and shouts out, "Hallo, Reb! we are getting hungry; suppose we stop a while and take dinner?" Reb answers, "Well, Yank, say we do, will you agree?" The word was passed along the lines, and all parties made their coffee, the Rebs drinking sham and the Yanks real coffee. When they were through Yank says, "Are you ready over there?"—"Yes." "Well, then, the truce is up, and we will go at it again." And at it they went again. These incidents are cited simply to show how much easier it is for soldiers to come to an understanding than it is for politicians.—*Army letter.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on the very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.

H. KLEINMAN

McKEESPORT, September, 1863. se20

FOR SALE OR RENT.

OIL LAND.—Forty-four Acres Oil Territory in Jefferson Co., having a front of some 2 500 feet on Clarion River, adjoining an Oil Spring. Price $5,000. For particulars apply to

WM. R. COON,
Clarington, or to
RICHEY & FINKBINE,
Point Saw Mill.
se20-1w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A delightful FARM in the State of Kansas, containing 160 acres, slightly situated near the great National road leading west from Leavenworth, and about 30 miles from that city and near the town of Osawkie. The soil is of the best quality and the place well watered, and would make a superior Grazing Farm. The country adjoining has been settled for a number of years, and is rapidly improving. This place, if not sold for cash within a short time, will be exchanged for city property or dividend paying Oil stocks.

Price, $15 per acre. For particulars inquire of
JACOB GLOSSER,
se17-2w No. 115 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—That desirable LOT OF GROUND belonging to the first Presbyterian Congregation, of the city of Allegheny, situate in the Second Ward of said city. The said lot is bounded on the west by Sedgwick street 136 feet, on the north by Juniata street 88 feet, on the east by Bidwell street 136 feet, and on the south by a 25 feet alley, containing about one acre. The same will be sold whole or in lots to suit purchasers. For terms of sale apply to MOSES BOREland, or
se16-1w H. S. DAVIS, Committee.

OIL TERRITORY—

For SALE or LEASE, on very favorable terms, situate on Dunkard Creek, Greene county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the celebrated Wylie Well.

Persons desirous of forming a company or sinking a well will address

W. H. BAILEY, or
A. E. MEASON,
se13-5w Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITE and LOT of 13 ACRES, on the east side of Boundary street, in Peebles township.

I am authorized to offer for sale the above described property on favorable terms—the location very convenient to the Passenger Railroad—about one-eighth of a mile—and in a delightful and improving neighborhood, free from the dust and smoke of the cities, and affording a commanding view of the most beautiful scenery. A good and strong Spring on the property, convenient to the site for building, affords an abundant supply of pure and soft water. The ground is just sufficiently rolling to afford opportunity for easy drainage and good exposure for fruit grapes, &c. The soil is good.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent
se14 88 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on Chartiers creek. A stone dwelling, some fruit, a good spring; the land is rich, being used as a market garden for years. Apply to se13] B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—

165 feet 6 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
175 feet 3 in. Cast Iron Flange Pipe;
2 3 in. Cast Iron Elbows.

Enquire at
se10-tf No. 11 WOOD STREET.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au24-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND DESIRABLE locations for country seats around East Liberty is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 900 feet, and containing five acres more or less, situate near the residence of Alex. Bradley, Esq., and others, and is susceptible of the finest improvement. There is on the place a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also, a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two or four sections, to suit purchasers. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

J. S. BATES,
au8 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all Kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my11tf Attorney at Law Pittsburgh.

U. S. GUNBOAT SERVICE.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

1,000 Men Wanted Immediately.

For service in the Mississippi Squadron. Good men will now find a desirable opportunity to enter the Navy, with large pay and three substantial, comfortable meals per day. All recruits must be over 18 years of age, and not exceeding 45 years. The Government bounty will be proportionately divided to those enlisting for one, two and three years. Persons enlisting as substitutes either before or after the draft, are not entitled to any bounty from the United States Government.

For further particulars apply to
COMMANDING OFFICER,
United States Naval Rendezvous,
Third Story Market Building.
au22-tf

GROCERIES—

10 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
20 " P. R. do.
75 " Cuba do.
300 bbls. Crushed, Granulated and Powdered.
200 " A and B Coffee.
150 " Syrups, assorted brands.
75 " N. O. Molasses.
225 bags Rio Coffee.
20 " Rice.
200 half chests Y. H., Imp., G. P. and Oolong Teas.
125 boxes 8's, 10's, 12's and Navy Tobacco.
50 bbls. Garrett's snuff.
70 kegs N. C. Rods, with a full and complete stock of goods in our line. For sale at lowest market rates.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
au26 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

Will be held at their office, No. 112 S. FRONT street, Philadelphia, on

MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1864, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

for the election of SEVEN DIRECTORS, to serve during the ensuing year, and such other business as may then be presented.

se17 7t CHAS. LENNIG, Treasurer.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that an installment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the

MASS MINING COMPANY, of Pittsburgh,

payable at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 24th day of October next. By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES M. COOPER,
se16-6w Sec'y and Treasurer Mass Mining Co.

SHOT GUNS, single and double barrel'd, the only large stock in this city; for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se9 136 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $15 to $25 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is insured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.

A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $10 and up.

A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $15; not $18, $20 and $25 as we have known to be charged in the city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. See, compare and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to $15 for a full set, $25 to $30 for a double entire set.

Sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.

Dr. J. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au26

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...C. H. WOLFF...G. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jul1

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. R. KERR.....J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

AGENCIES: No. 124 WATER STREET.

se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.

LLOYD & BLACK,

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my12-6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 115 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A N. YORK HOUSE.

D. KAISER & SON,

DEALERS IN

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassia ares, Vestings and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.

Also, Glenceross' Fashion Report.

Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-3m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 *WOOD STREET,*

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock

UNDERCLOTHING.

Constantly receiving the latest novelties in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

No. 10 St. Clair Street,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

my 18

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,

(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

No. 77 Federal Street,

Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Lead, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec8:tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
122 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

for

GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of

SLATER & SOUTH,
au4 No. 84 Market street.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY, } September 17th, 1864.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the term of three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, 1864, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock, p. m.

JAS. M. CHRISTY,
se17-2w Treasurer.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 248 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-1y

COOPERS and CARPENTERS TOOLS for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 136 Wood street.

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,
se8 136 Wood street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2md&w

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,

Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.

DEALER IN

Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates. No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References.—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,

Commission Merchants

AND FACTORS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 102 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

Dealers in Produce generally.

Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CATAWBA

AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

Liberty street, No. 391, Pittsburgh.
au18-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT TIERNAN AND GETTY'S

No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
15 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-1m.

CHARLES C. BAISLEY,

Produce and Commission Merchant,

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 179 Liberty street,

au4 *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 15 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Clear Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se27 No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....G. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

G. R. JONES.....G. R. JONES

GEORGE R. JONES & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se8

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL.

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHLI,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second, au1 Pittsburgh.

ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates in the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; produces all the known phenomena in the universe, the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nerves and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases of which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgia or Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Allegheny, on Lowrie street, will be given permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

Electricity will be given to charge for consultation.

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following: Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Chronic, Inflammation, Rheumatic, Erysipelatous, Cutaneous Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. J. A. REESE,
Medical Electrician.
ja18-3m-M W &S

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO., UPHOLSTERERS, dealers in Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mat tresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fire-board Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DENTISTRY.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No 24 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisements, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of those beautiful Vulcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but are so set as to form a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 24 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

FINANCIAL.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS,

27 Wood street,

PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

OIL STOCKS,

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

263 Broadway.

Authorized Capital, .. $2,000,000.
Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,

All paid in,

10-10 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,	GEO. A. FELLOWS,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR.,	SOLOMON L. HULL,
GEO. A. WICKS,	C. MINZESHEIMER,
BARN'D L. SOLOMON	J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
	JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

We invite correspondence with Banks, Bankers and others requiring a New York account. ivl8-tawau

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

OF PITTSBURGH,

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.

AND

OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

A. D. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

U. S. INTEREST COUPONS.

10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,

Bought at best rates by

SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
18:4m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually. principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND **Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates**

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

FOUNDRIES

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy5-1y

S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Pitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe3-1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Beaded-stead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 38 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH,

Successor to

THOMAS MOORE.

Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky.

Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195

FIRST STREET,

se13-6m *PITTSBURGH.*

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES.

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Willis Rootes, R. I. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ehbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Yankirk, M. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy12-1y 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
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JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
CAPT. S. RUSSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENTEAL OFFICE

92 Broadway, New York.

PRESIDENT:

Hon. WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.

VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY B. HYDE, Esq.

SECRETARY AND ACTUARY:

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,

AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY COUNTY

J. LUDWIG KOETHEN,

71 Grant st., Pittsburgh.

The EQUITABLE has surpassed, in its history, any known Company either in England or America. It will end its fifth year with an accumulation of

One Million Dollars Cash Assets.

It has issued between

SIX AND SEVEN THOUSAND POLICIES.

It is

PURELY MUTUAL,

DIVIDING AL

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST

For Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50 Exchange			72¾	May 5
50 Citizens			73	" 5
50 Pittsburgh			69	" 5
50 Allegheny			60	" 5
50 Mechanics			97	" 5
50 Iron City			66	" 5
50 M & M			61	" 4
1 0 First National	110			$3.75
1-4 Second National				
1-0 Third National		108		
100 Fourth National	110			
100 First National, Al'y			110	$3.00
50 Manchester Saving			49¾	" 4 ½ ct.
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens			61	June $6.00
50 Western			88¾	May 2.50
50 Monongahela			32	$3.00
50 Eureka			56½	" $4.00
50 Pittsburgh			84¾	$4.00
25 Allegheny			70	$6.00
25 People's			39	$4.00
50 Penna			32½	
BRIDGES.				
25 Monongahela			23¾	5 ½ ct.
25 St. Clair Street			47¾	5 ½ ct.
50 Hand Street			51¾	5 ½ ct.
50 Mechanic street				
25 Birmingham			36	$1 50
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley			11	
50 Penna. Central			73¾	
100 Fort Wayne			107½	
100 Cleveland			110½	
50 Connellsville			12	
50 do (interest)			14	
50 Steubenville			10½	
50 Charters			5	
50 Hempfield			6	
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter		65	70	
24 Birmingham			41½	
50 Citizens			26	
(GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh			85¾	$2 50
25 Allegheny		94½		$1 00
25 Birmingham			31¾	5 ½ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lincoco			25	12 ½ ct.
10 North American			9	7½
10 Dalzell			11	1 ½ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts				12½
50 Columbia			92	5 ½ ct.
5 Iron City			1	
2 Horse Neck				1½
8 Stella				1¾
5 Federal		1¾		
20 Acme			15	
5 Whitely Creek				
5 Fayette				
8 Story				2½
4 Fleming & Blood farm				2 ½ ct.
10 Olmstead				
10 Rynd farm				
10 Phenix				
" Philip			65	
" Ohio Valley				1¾
" Orinoco				1¾
" Merchants				90
100 " Allegheny Valley Oil				3
100 " Fleming & Blood				3¼
1 0 " Hemlock				3¾
100 " Dalzell				11

—In New York, the *Tribune* says: "Gold continues to drop in the face of quite a large shipment to Europe, the last steamer taking half a million, chiefly sent in the absence of merchants' exciting bills, and even bankers' bills. There is still a large "bull interest" in gold, and the price is sustained by all the regular and irregular devices of which the street is capable. Merchants are struggling to sell goods bought with high gold, and see little change with an alarm which is shared by parties under advances upon produce on its way to foreign mark-ts upon the basis of high rates of exchange. So many supposed fortunes depended upon selling existing stocks of goods at high rates, and upon the completion of existing commercial obligations upon the basis of a high premium upon gold, that the daily decline, so serviceable to the Government, all claims living upon fixed incomes, and to laborers, is looked upon with terror by the trading class, and by these goods, who see in the cheap gold their certain ruin."

—The *Times* reports: The trade of the past week was generally dull in both foreign and domestic merchandise. The import entries were light. The export clearances of domestic produce keeps up to a liberal scale, altough the canal receipts of grain, &c, are comparatively light, the new crops of wheat not being yet felt. The export movement of tobacco, provisions, cheese, &c, is unusually active. The clearances of petroleum in 1864, within a few weeks since we commenced, are five millions of gallons behind the corresponding date, 1863, have made good this deficiency, and are now about two millions of gallons in advance. The sudden development and extraordinary growth of this trade, are attracting a much larger amount of private and associated capital, because of the new discoveries in the oil region of Pennsylvania, than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the trade a year ago.

—Yesterday afternoon's *Commercial Advertiser* says: The stock market opened this morning with a stronger tone. There was less activity among the "bears," and more disposition to buy for a rise. With comparative ease in money, and an apparent prospect of its continuance, there is more disposition to deal in stocks than for some weeks past, and the impression is that the fall movement in Wall street will be vigorously conducted.

—The New York *News* observes that during the high range of gold in the first two weeks of August the goods went mostly into warehouse, and remained there in the backwardness of business. In the rise of gold in the week S ptember 10, the goods again went into warehouse, and in the past week on its fall they have been largely withdrawn. The fall enabled many importers to withdraw their goods from bond and sell them at a fair profit under the prices at which goods in store could be afforded. This has led to some greater animation in business, but greatly to the distress of those who hold goods at old prices. Many who hold goods from last spring have been able to get out now without loss. There is very little doubt, no matter what military or political events may betide, that the upward movement of the paper currency will restore prices, and give some greater degree of activity to business. The goods now coming out of bond must be remitted for, and the rising value of money abroad makes it imperative on all interested to remit as fast as practicable.

—The *Tribune* on the same subject remarks, that the dry goods trade is not in a satisfactory condition under the decline in gold, and there is a disposition to reduce stocks. Through the auction houses some early country buyers have been closing out, realizing about cost. Buyers act with great caution, and retreat faster than holders are inclined to reduce their demands. Consumers buy from hand to mouth, and in all departments of the retail trade there is shown a prudence which promises to leave a large overstock in first hands, and plenty of business for auction houses.

—At Chicago the *Tribune* says: The decline in gold has materially checked all kind of speculations, and the demand for money is greatly lessened in consequence. This, in connection with the reduction of the balances of Western bankers at the East, has tended to make the money market here much easier. It is nevertheless difficult for parties to obtain accommodations for purely speculative pursuits, as the discount houses are contracting their lines in order to provide for the provision season. All legitimate paper, however, was freely discounted at the regular banks, to their customers, at 10 per cent per annum.

The feeling is deep and sincere on the part of the bankers to check speculation in produce, so as to enable shippers to have a free field before the close of navigation, and thus get our wheat corn and other cereals forwarded.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, September 21, 1864. }

Business was not active. The demand for the leading articles being limited, prices generally were unchanged. The receipts of produce is on the increase; dealers take hold sparingly. They are not disposed to invest heavily at this time. The weather was pleasant; our rivers are in fair navigable order. On the wharf we noticed a moderate amount of activity. The up trips of boats have been good, consisting principally of flour, bacon, grain, and various other articles. The departures yesterday were confined exclusively to the regular packets. The "Emma Graham" left for Zanesville on time with a good trip. The departures for to-day are: The "Anna," for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will leave at noon. The fine boat "Armenia" leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis; she is loaded principally with Government freight. The "Glide No. 3" is announced for Cincinnati. The "Kate P. Porter" is also announced for the same port. The new steamer "Columbia" will make her next trip to St. Louis. A number of boats are due, and will probably arrive during the day. Among the sales were the following:

BEESWAX—The market which has ruled high for some time past is now on the decline. We note a sale of 800 lbs at 70c. This is a decline of from 3 to 5c per lb. The stock in the market is not large. The present sale is the largest we have noted for some time past.

SWEET POTATOES—The market was steady with a fair demand. We note regular sales at $7 50@8 00.

HAY—The demand was fair with only moderate sales on account of the small amount of receipts. The current rates at the scales were $20 00@45 00 per ton.

RICE—The market was steady with a fair demand. We note regular sales of Rangoon at 09c.

SALT—Was unchanged. Sales 150 bbls on platform at $3 10.

FLOUR—The market was quiet, with a good local demand. By the river we notice liberal receipts, consigned principally to the Eastern merchants. The only sales reported were in a small way to retail the wants of the city trade. The rate of choice extra was $10 25. Extra family was sold at $11@11 25. The principal demand was for the most favored brands. The sales, as noted, did not exceed 300 bbls.

Later.—We note sales of 1,600 bbls of Gaff Flour, at $11 25 ₰ bbl. It was sold to three of our leading houses, all of which are of a very superior quality, among the best that comes to this market.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good trade demand. Prices that arrived were readily picked up. We note sales of 1,010 bxs at 22@24c, according to quality.

BACON—Was in good request for home use; former prices were well maintained. Among the sales were sugar-cured Hams, 1,200 lbs, at 27c. Sides—Sales 2,000 lbs ribbed at 20½@21. Green Hams—5,000 lbs at 20@20½c. Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 19@19½c. Country meat or inferior lots sold at a variety of prices.

GROCERIES—We note no change to notice in this article. Holders were firm and not disposed to give way. As the sales were limited we omit figures.

SEEDS—Prices are not so firm for certain descriptions, whilst others hold their own. Flax was more fancied at $3 12@3 20. Timothy—We note small sales at $6 00. Clover—Nominal.

FRA HES—The receipts continue large. We note regular sales at $2@3 ₰ box.

BUTTER—The market did not appear so firm, and the receipts are steadily increasing. We note sales 21 packages at 38, 40@41c ₰ lb.

GRAIN—We have nothing interesting to note in regard to grain. Corn and oats were quiet and prices were uncertain. We quote nominally at $1 50@$1 53. Oats about held its own. We note sales 600 bush from store at 86@90c. Barley was held as $2. Wheat was unchanged. We note sales of White at $2@2 12; Red, $2@2 02.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The money market has tightened up amazingly within the past fortnight. Under a constant pressure for loans, rates outside the regular banks have advanced, and are now made at pretty steep figures. The numerous speculative movements afloat keep up a brisk demand for money, and the presumption is that this state of things will likely increase and continue for a considerable time to come. The oil stock movement alone is amply sufficient to swell the line of discount far beyond ordinary requirements—in fact, to an extraordinary degree, and it is not to be wondered at if money brings high rates when it is accommodated that brings high rates when it is accommodated that class which makes such good use of it as to double and treble their investments in some favorite or fortunate stock transaction.

—We notice sales of some of the new oil companies' shares at a pretty low figure. This is to be accounted for in the fact that the subscriptions to their stock is being called in, and under the fear of a forfeiture subscribers are anxious to sell at an advance a portion of the shares which they have taken, that they may realize what will pay for the balance. This has caused a great deal of valuable oil stock to be placed on the market, and in many cases sold at a small premium, far below what the great majority of the stockholders would be willing to part with theirs. It is therefore no criterion of the value of the stocks of many of the new companies that they are sold thus so low. It is the *necessities* of original subscribers that cause them to so hastily part with their stock, whereas, if they could afford to be a little patient they would obtain good prices.

—The following list comprise the sales of stocks at McIlwaine's last evening:

20 Shs. Allegheny Bank	60
12 " German Trust	40
2 " Gazette Printing Associat'n	25
100 " Eldorado	1 ½
100 " Stella	1 1-5
50 " Iron City	1
50 " Horse Neck	1¼
100 " Federal	1⅝
200 " "	1⅝
100 " Cherry Run Central	2
100 " "	1⅞
100 " Ohio Valley	1¾
½ " Merchants	90
100 " Allegheny Valley Oil	3
100 " Fleming & Blood	3¼
1 0 " Hemlock	3¾
100 " Dalzell	11

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, PRES. N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Rents Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

	Bids.	Ask'd.	Sales
1,000 Gold	223½		
1,000 "	224		
5,000 Ally County 5s	81		
5,000 "			80
3,000 Connellsville R. R. 6s	83½		
40 Shs. Monong'a Nav.		48	
56 " Monong'a Nav.		112	
5 " Cleveland R. R.	102		
100 " Connells'v'le R. R.	12¾		
60 " (Int.)	13½		
20 " First Nat'l Ally		107	
11 " Allegheny Bank	60		
100 " Lincoco Oil	25		
725 " Dalzell	12		
100 " Ally & Pitts	13½		
50 " Columbia	90		
500 " "	100		
450 " Ohio Valley	2		
200 " Iron City	1¾		
200 " Stella	1⅝		
100 " Federal	1⅝	1⅝	
75 " Whitely		2½	
100 " Fayette		1¾	
85 " Fleming & Blood		3¼	
100 " "		3¾	
100 " Cherry Run Cen		2	
200 " "	1 9-10		
600 " Eldorado		2¾	
1½ " Merchants	450		
100 " Phenix	7		
200 " Oil Basin Petr'm	12		
30 " Noble & Delem'r	14½		
100 "	15		

Boston Shoe and Leather Market.

The boot and shoe market remains unusually dull for the season, so far as the regular trade is concerned. Western buyers are scarce and excessively cautious in view of the unsettled state of commercial affairs in general. New England dealers are operating to a limited extent in the way of sorting up stocks. Manufacturers are engaged mostly on orders, and are working up old stocks. They are not buying to any new extent, though that the symptoms of a decline in the leather market promise to diminish the cost of production. This policy is favored by the fact that there is little demand for goods, which does not require an immediate addition to the supply on the market.

There is a fair and steady inquiry for the demand for army work, but for which this branch of industry would be seriously depressed. The late award of contracts issued from the Quartermaster's department of Cincinnati, has displaced quite a batch of orders in the hands of Massachusetts manufacturers, who have thus been able to keep their machinery employed.

The leather market is very dull, and prices are mostly nominal, with a shading off tendency for some descriptions. Stocks, especially of rough upper and oak, have largely accumulated of late in the absence of the usual consumptive demand from manufacturers. Sole leather is in full supply, and holders have in some cases submitted to a slight reduction.

Hemlock sole is selling at a range of 40@47c, the outside figure for over weights. Oak do at 50@52c for sides, and 63@67c for crop. Calcutta Buffalo is quiet 37@40c. Rough Upper is dull at 41@43c for Hemlock, and 48@52c for oak. Rough Calfskins are in large stock, and dull at $1 25@1 40c, for light and heavy; curried do, $1 90@1 70.—*Bulletin.*

New York Leather Market.

September 19.

The week's business in this line, Messrs. H. D. Rull & Co. review thus: "We have to report a quiet market for Hemlock Sole during the week and with only moderate receipts, the stock has accumulated. There has been more disposition to sell, which has resulted in a decline of ½@¾c ₰ lb on all descriptions. Oak is in very moderate demand, but, with a comparatively light stock, prices are firm. Upper in the rough continues unchanged. Oak is in fair request and firmly held, while Hemlock is quiet and rather drooping." We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 50@54; do do Middle, 55@57; do do Heavy, 56@58; do light Cropped do, 60@62; do Middle, 63@65; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., do Light, 43@44; do do Middle, 44@45; do do Heavy, 44@45; do California do Light, 42½@43½; do do Middle, 43½@44½; do do Heavy, 44@45½; do Orinoco, &c., do Light, 42@43; do do Middle, 43@44; do do Heavy, 43½@44½; do do & B. A. damaged, all weights, 38@39; do do poor do, 28@30; do Slaughter, in rough, 45; Oak do do, 52@53 cash, ₰ lb.

New York Hide Market.

Sept. 19.

Hides—The receipts of the week were 42,520 hides, and 150 bales do; sales of 31,350 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs Welzer & Weidemeger, 21,700 Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs 52½ lbs, cash; 1,000 Rio Janeiro, 24 lbs, 53c cash, usual selection; 1,000 Rio Grande, 18 lbs, —@ 11½ do on private terms; 1,200 Bogota, —@18 do, 28c cash, as they run; 2,000 Vera Cruz, —@23 do, on private terms; 1,000 Asphiwall, —@ 20 do, on private terms; 600 Bahia, dry salted, —@ 20 do, on private terms; 1, 700 city slaughter, —@ 70 do, 72½@46c, cash, rejected bad hides; 700 Buenos Ayres, also on private terms, —@58 do on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands—924,7000 dry hides, 13,150 wet salted do, and 1,150 bales East India hides.

Boston Cotton Market.

In the absence of the usual consumptive demand, the Cotton market has been, and continues to be, very dull. Prices have declined some 8@9c per lb, but quotations are of quite nominal at that. Buyers in this section are waiting to see what effect the new trade regulations—which permit the purchase of the staple, for Federal currency only, within the army lines—will have in the way of developing supplies. When that is definitely ascertained, they will be ready to operate more freely. The Eastern stocks are reduced to a very low ebb, and current receipts at Southern and Western shipping points continue light. We quote middling nominal at 78@80c.—*Bul.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

September 17.

The market is without notable change in any particular line. Sales include 6 hhds damaged and good stems from $1 60 to $1 90; 5 hhds sweepings and damaged scraps from $1 90 to $2 90; 7 damaged and green lugs at 58 50 to $100; 2 factory lugs at $10 25 to $12 50; 18 planters' at $12 25 to $14 50; 20 common leaf at $1 to $30; 12 medium shipping at $21 25 to $26 25; 8 good and fine do at $28 50 to $32 50; 3 medium and good manufacturing $35 25@40 00; 7 boxes $5,80 to $18 50 ₰ 100 lbs. Bids on 55 hhds rejected.

New York Pig Iron Market.

September 19.

Scotch is a little lower, with an improved demand at the decline, and closed more steadily. The sales include 750 tons No. 1 at $86@86½, American is offered by dealers at something under makers' prices, and the transactions have been more liberal, including 100 tons No. 1 at $72, and 300 tons No. 2 at $65. The latter quality is very plenty.

Philadelphia Hay and Straw Market.

Sept. 19.

During the past week 504 bales of hay and 60 bales of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmer's Hay and Straw market, North Seventh street. The market was well supplied, and prices ruled at the same rates as last quoted. Best quality timothy hay sold at $1 80@1 90 per 100 pounds. Straw sold at $1 50@1 60 per 100 pounds.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, September 21, 1864 }

Business, yesterday, exhibited quite an improvement over the previous day. The principle sales were on Eastern account, and the prices were a shade lower. The stock on hand is about closed out. The receipts during the past two days foot up to 2,725 bbls. The market at Oil City was said to be firm, and that Oil was sold readily at 19 ¾ barrel, and not $8 as some of the papers reported. The nominal rates were 30@30½c., packages to be returned, and 36c., packages included. The sales exhibited a fair amount of operation, amounting to 5,462 bbls This put us in mind of days gone by, when we counted sales by the thousands of barrels. The river to Oil City is too low for navigable purposes by steamers, so we have to secure our supplies by flats and keels. Among the sales we note as follows:

Crude—The first sale on the list was 1,000 barrels from Jack & Harley's Virginia wells. The terms were not made public. Sales of Oil City oil, viz: 1,000 barrels at 35½c, packages included; 300 do, same price; 192 do, 36c; 600 do, 35½c; 1,510 do in lots, 30½, packages to be exchanged; 460 do, 29½c. At the close the market was bare.

Refined—Was without buyers. We did not learn of a single transaction. We omit prices, as it would be impossible to quote correctly.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R Ashworth	261	Maxwell & Palmer	41
Fisher & Bro	575	J Gallagher	137
Richardson & Barkley	437	Pennock, Hall & Co	584
Fleming & Bro	147	Lyday & Co	316
H Rosenbaugh	265	Strickler & Baxter	30
		A Hancock	223
Total			2,725

Imports of Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

S McMahon, 112 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & F, 50 barrels Tar for Philadelphia.

Lyday & Co, 57 barrels Tar for New York.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 19, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	8½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	8½
1½ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	8½
1½ to 1¾ by ½ inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
1½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	9½
1½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
HORSE SHOE.	₰ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅞ inch	9½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2 to 6 inch	9½
1¼ and 2	9¾
1¼ and 1½	10
1 and 1¼	10¼
¾ inch	10½
⅝ inch	12½
inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	⅝ and 9-16 inch	9
1 inch	8¾	⅞ to 1 inch	9¼
¾ to ⅞ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
⅝ inch	9½	3-16 inch	12
OVAL IRON.	₰ lb		₰ lb
⅜ to 1¼ inch	8¾	½ inch	9½
¾ inch	9	⅜ inch	9¾
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9½
¾ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
18 to 24	11½
25 and 26	11¾
27	11½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₰ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.	
Flow Plate	10
Flow Sheets	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

½ to 3, by ⅜ to ½ inch	9
½ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	9½
½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
½ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron | 9½

NAIL RODS.

Junniata | 16

NAILS.

	₰ Keg		₰ keg
10 to 60d Nails	9 12½	2d Fine	11
8d and 9d	9 37½	7/8 do. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		

Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	7/8 inch	11 88
8d	10 08	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
20d	9 63	1½ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, or funds in New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin & Co, 1 car iron; James Irwin, 165 ₰ bbl, 5 bbls apples; Campbell, 11 bushels apples; Herron, 20 bushels potatoes; Richey, 2 do do; Richey, 18 do do, 12 do rye; Mrs. Rotten, 10 bushels apples; Aright, 26 bushels potatoes and 1 bbl cheese, 10 do do; Berry, 30 do potatoes; Thomas Hill, 7 sacks rye; J M Fairby, 45 sacks oats; J Hartman, 13 sheep.

Per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—H. Voight, 134 bbls apples; Nimick & Bro, 1 car iron; J. & M. Long, 1 car brick; R. & J. Leckler, 2 bbls eggs; R. C. Howard, 215 sks rags; D. Kirkpatrick, 25 rolls leather; Shultz, Gray & Co, 50 bxs cheese; F. Van Gorder, 9 kegs butter, J. B. Canfield 81 bxs cheese.

Imports per Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.—W. Breeze, 1 car wheel spokes; G. S. Bryant, 1 car metal; J. S. Liggett & Co, 2 cars wheat; D. Wallace, 198 sks oats; J. Rhodes, 1 cars barley; Ramsey & Co, 2 cars lumber; B. Graff & Co, 3 cars metal; Postley & Co, 150 bbls linseed oil; Hubbs, Hall & Co, 1 car lumber; H. Beadel, 35 boxes cheese; E. Heazelton, 25 dozen buckets, 5 do tubs, 25 do wash boards; A. Gordon, 7 hhd lead pipe; S. Lindsay jr., 100 bbls flour; Shomaker & Lang, 100 do flour.

Boston Oil Market.

Linseed continues dull, and prices are again slightly lower. Small sales at $1 60 ₰ gallon, cash. Lard oil is very scarce and firm. Sales No. 1 at $1 86@1 90, and extra at $1 95@2 ₰ gall. Neat's oil is in good demand at $1 60@1 65 for distilled and saponified. Fish oil is selling at $1 for Straits, $2 ₰ bbl for Banks, and $1 40 ₰ gallon for shore and Menhaden. Sperm is steady; sales of crude at $2 20; refined, $2 53 ₰ gallon. Whale is without change; sales of crude at $1 55@1 60; refined $1 70 ₰ gallon. Newton's Sperm Lubricating Oil in steady demand at $1 50 ₰ gallon, cash.

Petroleum has been very dull during the past week; prices of all descriptions have shaded off, and would have materially declined but for the light receipts in the primary markets, and the special demand to fulfill maturing time contracts. The export inquiry, in view of the falling off in gold and exchange, has been very small, and hence there has been little or no movement in the crude or refined article in hand. For free there is merely a consumptive demand, as no operators, in the existing unsettled condition of things, are willing to incur the hazards of speculation. We quote crude at 45@47½c; refined at 58@60c in bond, 66@68c per gallon, duly paid, up to $1@1 05 for kerosene. Naptha nominal at 83@85c per gallon.

Boston Fish Market.

SEPTEMBER 17.

FISH.—The market for Codfish is steady, with a fair demand. The fishing season thus far has been very successful, and its products have been of a superior quality, and commanded profitable prices. Fishermen have realized unprecedented profits on their labor and outlay, and their seaboard communities were never in so prosperous a condition. It is estimated that the proceeds of the Provincetown (Cape Cod) fisheries alone, this summer, amount to at least $1,000,000, sales of 1,000 qtls Grand Bank at $8 80, as they run; Bay Fundy, $8 50@9 25; small, $6 50@7 ₰ qtl. Hake have been in good demand at $5 75@6; Pollock at $1 75@3 ₰ qtl. Mackerel are unsettled and quiet, waiting the arrival of a large portion of the Gloucester fleet have lately returned from Bay Chaleur with very full fares, and report the catch as 1,000 bbls per vessel, usually large. Sales of No. 1 Bay at $21@22; and Shore $26; No. 2 large $17@18, and Shore $15@19; No. 3 large $13@14; medium $12@12 50 ₰ bbl. Mackerel are selling at $8.50@9 ₰ bbl. Pickled Herring are in fair demand at $5 50@10 ₰ bbl.

New York Wool Market.

September 19.

There has been rather more doing in domestic fleece, but generally at a slight concession in prices to weak holders of speculative lots. The trade generally are demanding full prices, but they are disposed to await the result of the public sale on the 21st inst., which is supposed will establish prices. Foreign remains inactive. The sales include 200,000 lbs fleece at 95@1 06, with small lots at $1 10; 25,000 lbs pulled at $1 02½@$1 15, the inside price for lambs; 5,000 lbs tub washed at $1 25@1 30; 10,000 lbs Canada at private terms; 100 bales Cape at 55@70c; 10,000 lbs Mexican, and small lots Spanish and African, on private terms.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 19

Sales to-day of leaf Tobacco at Morris & Chalfant's warehouse, were 57 hhds, as follows: 38 hhds Mason County leaf and lugs, 3 at $96@9 75; 4 at $10 25@10 60; 2 at $11 25@11 75; 2 at $12@12 50; 1 at $13 75; 1 at $14 50; 2 at $15; 1 at $16 50; 1 at $17 50; 1 at $18; 1 at $19 25; 1 at $21 75; 2 at $22@22 75; 2 at $27; 1 at $29; 1 at $32; 1 at $37; 1 at $39 75; 1 at $76@77 75; 3 at $28@28 25; 2 at $30; 1 at $32 25; 1 at $88.

12 hhds of Harrison County, Ky., viz: 8 at $10 @10 75; 1 at $12 50; 1 at $15; 1 at $10 50; 1 at $19 25; 1 at $20 75; 1 at $21 $78; 2 at $23 25; 1 at $24.

Boston Copper Market.

September 17.

The market is quiet for all descriptions; but with limited stocks and light receipts from the mines, prices are steady and well sustained. Sheathing Copper is in moderate request at 72c, and Yellow Sheathing Metal at 59c, ₰ lb, 6 mos. Bolts and Braziers' Copper selling at 72c, and Yellow Metal Bolts, 59c, ₰ lb. Ingot Copper is held at 51@53c, ₰ lb, cash. Old Copper selling at 48c, ₰ lb.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Wheeling.
Revenue	Muhleman	do.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were about six feet water as near as we could guess. We have no marks to go by.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Capt. Gordon. She leaves at noon.

The first class packet Glide No. 3, Captain Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is complete in every respect. The first clerk is Mr. Baker, a clever and attentive officer.

Capt. Porter's pretty steamer Kate B. Porter is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular packets, and offers superior accommodations to persons going that way.

THE A No. 1 steamer Columbia, Captain R. J. Porter, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. Passengers who have traveled on this boat speak in flattering terms of her appointments. The first clerk is Mr. Fred. B. Holmes, of whom many good things are recorded.

HO! FOR ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer Armenia, Capt. McCallam, leaves for Cairo and St. Louis on Wednesday. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

THE fine steamer Lizzie Martin, Capt. Laughlin, is announced for Cincinnati. This boat is just off the ways. She has been placed in thorough and complete repair, and is as good as ever. Captain Laughlin is an obliging and attentive officer, and will see that passengers are well cared for. The clerk is Captain T. M. Calhoun, an officer who has many friends.

The splendid passenger steamer Anna, Capt. J. H. Maratta, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the regular "liners," was built expressly for a packet, has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. The first clerk is Mr. Wm. Maratta, an officer that will see that passengers have the best of attention.

SAINT LOUIS.

Sunday's *Republican* says:

WEATHER.—No change since our report, only it is a little cooler, if anything, clear and pleasant.

STAGE OF THE RIVER.—It will be seen that there is no change whatever that we are advised of; only change noticeable is that the Upper Mississippi at Keokuk is slightly falling—and the Illinois river is also slowly receding. By measurement at the foot of Walnut street, the channel was found to have 12 feet 4 inches preceding yesterday noon, at which time the channel was below high water mark of 1844—32 feet 9 inches above low water mark of 1858—29 feet 2½ inches, and below city datum 20 feet 7 inches, leaving in Illinois river, at Six Mile Island bar, only 3 inches and falling; in the mouth of the Illinois, at Grafton, 3 feet 1 inch; Upper Mississippi 15 inches on lower rapids, with 4 feet 4 inches in channel at Keokuk, and falling.

Departures are the T. L. Magill to Memphis; Silver Lake to Cairo; Tycoon to De Vall's Bluff; Wanita, Roanoke and Ontario all for Pittsburg; the Shreveport for Leavenworth City; Amaranth and Louisa for Illinois river.

RECEIPTS—Since our last have been quite liberal. In the twenty-four hours ending at 11 this morning, 2,000 sacks of wheat, 1,000 barrels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of oats, and about 15,000 bushels of corn, and various other articles, which will make at equal to 100,000 bushels of grain.

ARRIVALS—Since our last are the David Tatum, from Alton, with her cabin full of passengers and a big load of grain. A Keokuk State, from Keokuk, came in with two barges loaded down with grain, and her cabin was well filled with people. Lucy Bertram arrived late last night from Keokuk with very little freight, but had a big load of passengers; she came from Keokuk. The little steamer R. B. Hamilton arrived from Johnsonville, Tenn., with up to a big load of flour and empty barrels, and had a few passengers. The Shamrock came in from Cairo with a good load of grain, &c.

SULPHUR SPRINGS—By the arrival of the neat Imperial we find that the following boats were loaded with troops, lying at Sulphur Springs with them on board, awaiting further orders: Bostona No. 2, Sioux City, Monsoon. The Imperial had also a load of troops aboard, but left them at the Springs.

NEW BOAT—We last evening saw the Florence No. 2, a new stern-wheel boat, of medium size, and is said to draw only eighteen inches, light; she runs well, and has a good appearance. She is built substantial, will do for either passengers, freight or tow boat. This steamer was built at our city, and is another evidence of the skill of our mechanics.

Nearly all the boats that left here about two weeks ago, in Government service, have returned. The John D. Perry and the War Eagle will resume their places in the Memphis mail line. The Evening Star came up on one w